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LITTLE RIVER & CRANE'S CREEK NAVIGATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—Among the acts of the Legislature is an act to incorporate Lower Little River and Crane's Creek Navigation Company, which, among the many projects now agitating the public mind, merits a passing notice at least.

The Charter provides for locking and damming Little River and Crane's Creek, so as to render them navigable by steam boats of light draught; beginning at Monroe's Mills, near the present terminus of the Fayetteville and Coalfields road, and extending to Thaggard's Mills in Moore, about 25 miles.

It will be remembered that by the enterprise of Col. Alex. Murchison, flat boats have been running a large portion of the river for some time, carrying from 300 to 400 bbls. rosin and spirits per trip, at a cost of at least 35 cents per barrel less than otherwise. And I learn, from an intelligent gentleman of considerable experience in engineering and boating, who has carefully examined the stream, that a steamer would make way up the current now at the rate of seven or eight miles per hour over some portion of the river.

That the entire work is practicable, there are the best assurances, not only from the opinions of scientific and practical gentlemen, who have taken great pains in the examination of the localities, &c., but from temporary experiments, which have proven satisfactory in all instances. Little River is a strong stream; affording great water power, and watered by tributaries which are never known to fail: it will afford sufficient water to run a steamer at all seasons of the year. The current is sufficiently wide—and has not much fall, so that few dams will do. These can be easily built, as the river is narrow, the banks even, firm and sufficiently elevated to prevent any inundation; the bed firm and generally of a pebbly nature—the material all convenient.

That the work is expedient, there can be no doubt, when we remember the immense quantity of lands lying on the stream, entirely uncultivated simply for the want of access to market. And besides the lands lying immediately on the river, there is a vast territory, well timbered, lying in Moore, which would be rendered accessible to market.

These lands are now uncultivated, and should the river be opened, there will be thousands of barrels (estimated at 50,000) sent down it annually, and should the turpentine be exhausted, even in the present century, there is no estimation of the immense quantities of tar, pitch, and lumber, (becoming a considerable item in the markets of the world,) that would be sent down the river. Nor is this all: should the immense quantities of turpentine, tar, and lumber be exhausted, there are the lowlands and swamps of Little River and its tributaries which, should they be well cultivated, will produce equal to any in the State. Taking these things into consideration, there can be no doubt of its expediency.

Another feature of this enterprise is, that it does not conflict with the interest of any other project—but will add greatly to the resources of the Fayetteville railroad, with which it can be connected by throwing out a little "switch," which can be done by little labor or expense, as the distance is short and quite level.

The books *of the Company* will soon be opened for subscription, which no doubt *will be a good* investment for capitalists, as there is sufficient quantities of transportation to supply a line of boats continually; as there is much turpentine and rosin now lying on the river waiting for means of transportation.

Messrs. Editors, your county and town are destined to become a great place yet; whether the present generation will see it, is left for them to say. It must be so. Then let the company be rightly organized—let enterprising gentlemen invest their capital—let the work be diligently prosecuted, and ere the approach of the harvest of the present crops the good citizens of Little River will be greeted with a whistle of a steamer, then will they be inspired with new, new zeal and courage—then will the vast and densely timbered scope of country, and which has not yet heard the yell of the sable colored forest-man, or perhaps the magnetic point of the surveyor's compass has not pointed out the lines of equity, begin to pour her rich and valuable productions into the markets of the world. XENOS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—The Directors of the Road were in session here one day last week. The meeting was mainly in relation to the shop buildings proposed to be erected near the old depot, the present buildings being insufficient for the increasing business of the Road.—The main building is to be of brick, 350 feet long, 75 feet wide, to be situated at the fork of the Road where the Gaston turns off towards the Central Road, and to include blacksmith shop, workshop, and ample space for engines and cars.

We learn that the business of the Road was never so good as it is at present; and that there will be no difficulty, after meeting promptly all the expenditures referred to above, in making six per cent. for the State and the stockholders.—Should the business of the Road continue to increase as it has for the last five months, the period is not distant when the stock will yield ten per cent. per annum.—*Ral. Standard.*

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express says: Mr. Tilghman furnishes me with the following comparative statement of the receipts from passengers for the months of January and February, 1858–'59: Jan., 1859, $7,676 85. Jan., 1858, $4,634 80. Excess $3,042 05. Feb., 1859, $11,535 11. Feb, 1858, $3,908 40. Excess $7,626 71. Balance in favor of two months of 1859 over the corresponding two months of 1858, $10,668 76.

South Carolina College.—The annual catalogue gives the total number of students, 184, divided as follows: Resident Graduates, 3; Seniors, 40; Juniors 52; Sophomores, 55; Freshmen, 34.

Death of an Ex-Senator.—Ex Senator Geyer died at St. Louis, Missouri, on Saturday.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1859.

☞ See Fourth Page.

CONGRESS.—The "Public Acts" of the Session of Congress just closed number 32; the "Private Acts" 65; the Resolutions 15. Beside the usual appropriation acts we notice in the list but two of any public interest or importance. These two are, one providing for the payment of expenses of investigating committees, (likely to become one of the usual appropriation acts:) the other for the admission of Oregon. The other "Public Acts" are such as "to authorise the President to make advances of money to Hiram Powers;" to take away from the Secretary of the Treasury the right to change the names of vessels; &c., &c.

Among the resolutions are, one authorizing Townsend Harris, United States Consul General at Japan, and H. C. J. Heuskin, his interpreter, respectively, to accept a snuff-box from the Queen of England. Another giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance by Captain M. F. Maury and Professor A. D. Bache of gold medals from the Sardinian Government. And another conferring the rank of Senior Flag-Officer in the active service list of the United States Navy on Captain Charles Stewart.

The appropriations made during the session, are said to amount to about sixty millions of dollars, including the treasury note issue. The appropriation to the Army is $15,589,000; to the Navy, $10,654,000; Indian service, $1,797,001; legislative, executive and judicial, $6,745,008; lighthouse service, $530,000; Isthmus (Panama) mail service, $364,000; new ocean mail from Charleston to Havana, $200,000; diplomatic and consular, $1,047,745; expense of investigating committees, $10,000. The Post Office Appropriation of $20,000,000, which failed to pass, makes the total expense of the government $80,297,120.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.—On Saturday the Committees were announced. These are pretty much the same as during the late Congress. Such changes as are made are to fill vacancies caused by the changes in the composition of the Senate. Gov. Bragg of this State is located last on the Committee on Private Land Claims; sixth on Indian Affairs; and last on Patents and the Patent Office.

The proceedings in open session on Saturday and Monday were of no interest or importance. In Executive Session, on Monday, it is stated that Hon. John B. Weller, late Senator from California, was confirmed as Post Master at San Francisco, and Hon. Robt. M. McLane of Delaware as Minister to Mexico.

The Hon. Warren Winslow, Representative in Congress from this District, returned home yesterday morning, in good health, as we are glad to see.

We see by an advertisement in the Wilmington Journal this morning that Gov. Winslow is a candidate for re-election, "subject to the action of a Democratic District Convention, should the party of the district deem it proper to call one."

It is also stated that Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq. is a candidate for Congress in the 5th District, now represented by Hon. John A. Gilmer.

NEW GOODS.—The reader will see by numerous advertisements in this and our last issue that unusually large supplies of all kinds of Goods have been received here within a week or two. The wholesale trade is especially provided for, and we anticipate a throng of merchants from the interior as soon as they see what attractions are held out to them in this market.

We may state here, what we have no doubt every merchant in town will confirm, that the business of the past Fall and Winter has been unusually large.

"THE PROVERBIAL INJUNCTION TO HEAR THE OTHER SIDE."—The Wilmington Journal accused us, a week or two ago, of "setting at naught the proverbial injunction to hear the other side," because we published a synopsis of Mr. Worth's Report. Now we have let our readers hear Mr. Fisher *twice* and Mr. Worth only *once*. Mr. Fisher has had the first word and the last word in our columns. We have published the substance of all that both sides have said. But how is it with the Journal? That paper has published neither side, but endeavored without doing so to throw discredit on the action of the committee. It has placed us, however, in a false attitude before its readers. Does "the proverbial injunction" apply to itself? Is it inclined to take a dose of its own prescription? Or is it only whig papers that are under an obligation to state the truth on all sides?

IRREGULARITIES OF THE MAILS.—We regret to have complaints of failures of our packages sent to Wadesborough and Rollins's Store. The arrangements of our office are such as to make it almost certain that the fault is not here.

FOR PRESIDENT.—A writer in an Eastern N. C. paper recommends Gov. Bragg as the Democratic candidate in 1860. The writer says that the Governor "learned political wisdom at the tomb of Macon," and thinks the nation should not be deprived "of his virtues and his talents at this trying hour."

EMIGRANTS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—One who has recently gone from this County to Texas writes a postscript to a business letter to us, that "The "Texas fever" soon cools off after getting here, and a great many would get back to "the States" if they could."

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,935,971 bales, against 1,984,950 last year. Increase 951,021 bales.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT.—We think it may be safely asserted that the only department of the general government that is not corrupt to the core is the Judiciary. That, fortunately, is in the main unspotted, though even a Pennsylvania U. S. Judge found it prudent, a few weeks ago, to resign, to save himself from impeachment, exposure, and removal.

It has come to be a matter perfectly understood, and not only tolerated but arranged by the highest officials in the country, that public contractors shall pay to the officers entrusted with the duty of making contracts with them, a per centage of the amount of their contracts; and that even the mechanics and laborers employed by the day on the public works, are required to divide a portion of their hard earnings with the officers employing them. It is such things as these, emphatically "the pickings and stealings," that make offices desirable to rogues; and enable them, in office, to spend ten thousand dollars a year out of a salary of two thousand. There are very few men who can live on the salary of a public office. Most of the salaries are moderate, and the office generally entails a style of living utterly beyond the pay. But besides this, every holder of an office is expected to contribute freely to the general corruption fund, for carrying elections, and maintaining his party and himself in place. In most cases all this cannot be *honestly* done, and the consequence is, that it is *dishonestly* done.

The exposures of the investigating committees of the late Congress are receiving a good deal of attention, but not so much as they ought to receive, and we predict not so much as they will receive before the next Presidential election, provided the opposition shall be wise enough to put up such candidates as honest men in all parts of the country can support. Give us such men for President and Vice President, and the scenes of 1840 will be re-enacted. There is even more reason for reform now than then, for corruption is far more general under Buchanan than it was under Van Buren. There is this difference: that democrats of the present day boldly attempt to justify the corruption on the ground that each administration is expected to take care of its friends, and to secure the perpetuation of the power of the party. For these purposes the public money is freely used, and every individual in the country is made a contributor, without his knowledge or consent, of money to secure the election of democratic Congressmen in Pennsylvania, and New York, and other States.

As a specimen of this, we cite one case produced by one of these investigating committees, in which the President of the United States himself, and his Secretary of the Navy, Toucey, used the public money to the amount of $102,000, at a clear loss to the treasury of $4,000, to effect the election of Florence, a democratic Congressman from Philadelphia.

In July last bids were invited by the Navy Department for the steam machinery of the new sloops of war ordered by Congress. For the one at Philadelphia, Merrick & Sons of that city bid $102,000, whilst the Novelty Works in New York, one of the very best and most responsible establishments in the country, bid $98,000. Before the bids were passed upon, Mr. Buchanan received the following letter from a leading democrat of Philadelphia:—

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13th, 1858.

"*Dear Sir:*—I venture to suggest to you the importance of awarding the contracts for the machinery of the sloop, now building at the Navy Yard at this time, and if it can be done without prejudice to the public service, to Merrick & Sons. Theirs is the only establishment in the First District which employs a large number of mechanics—at this time, 390; when in full work, 450.

"The managing partners (Mr. M., sr., being absent in bad health,) are full of energy, straining every nerve to keep their force during this depression, and, in so far as I know, the only old Whigs of any influence in that District who are in favor of the re-election of Col. Florence.

"I know from former experience, the value of that influence, and feel persuaded that it is the interest of the Democratic party to increase it.

"The first District will, I hope, be carried in any event, but with that shop at work, full-handed, two weeks prior to the election, the result would, I think, be placed beyond all doubt.

"With much respect,

W. C. PATTERSON.

"THE PRESIDENT."

This scandalous proposition, instead of being spurned by the President with the indignation which it would naturally inspire in the breast of any honest man, was sent to the Secretary of the Navy with the following indorsement by the President himself:—

"The enclosed letter from Col. Patterson, of Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy. J. B."

The result may be anticipated. The compliant Secretary, no more honest than his principal, awarded the contract to Merrick & Sons at $102,000, and Florence was re-elected. The treasury was defrauded of $4,000. Every tax payer in the country was thus made to contribute to the election of this democratic Congressman from Philadelphia.

These are a few of the facts disclosed by the investigation into frauds in the Navy Department. The entire Report of the Committee is of such a startling nature that we propose to publish the whole or a large portion of it.

Of the discoveries of another committee, (that on the Public Printing,) we have already published some particulars. But the following is a comprehensive statement from the N. Y. Commercial:—

"The superintendent of public printing was Mr. A. G. Seaman. The committee say that his books were so loosely kept that it cannot be ascertained "*within some hundreds of reams,*" how much paper was received or how much delivered to the public printer. Fictitious balances were made by which accounts were made to appear closed, Mr. Seaman at the time knowing that money was due to the government upon them, and endeavoring to collect it. Certificates were issued for work that never was performed, and in some instances the entries of payments in the superintendent's books differed materially from the amount received by the parties to whom the payment was debited. In one case the difference amounted to ten thousand dollars, and in another to nearly seven thousand. In the engraving and lithographing departments, great fraud appears to have been practised. The trade generally found it necessary to pay in some way for their contracts. Sometimes this was done by loans of money to the superintendent; sometimes by a per centage to agents, and sometimes by a direct per centage to Mr. Seaman. The committee report:—

"The per centage paid to agents was from five to twenty per cent. upon the contracts. In some instances the money was loaned to Mr. Seaman, and no security or vouchers were taken for it. In the case of Sarony, Major & Knapp, his name did not appear on the books. The loans had been charged to one of the partners "for A. G. S.," but Mr. Major says that he added the full name A. G. Seaman after he had been subpœnaed. To the question put on that subject the witness answered that the entry was thus made to avoid exposing Mr. Seaman; yet he says it was a fair and business-like transaction.

In another instance, the last sum in a loan of $3,550 was made four years ago and no demand has been made upon Mr. Seaman for it or any portion of it, and it remains unpaid. Your committee found in another case, that a loan of $1,500 had been made to Mr. Seaman, that a note taken for it had been renewed from time to time, that the amount was finally paid by the firm, and charged to the account of printing expenses, and that the person making the loan did not, when he made it, expect it to be repaid. This same house paid an additional sum to Mr. Seaman of $750, which your committee find was in consideration of contracts given to it.

Your committee further find that a contract was given to parties upon the express condition that they would pay a percentage on the contract to the Superintendent himself; and, in this particular case, the books of the firm agreeing to make the payment show that the money, amounting to $2,250, was paid to the superintendent, and charged to the account of printing expenses.

The evidence shows also that there was one contract made for the payment of twenty per cent. to Mr. Seaman; but your committee has been unable to ascertain whether the amount was ever actually paid according to the agreement."

Very similar was the course pursued by the superintendent with respect to the paper manufacturers. Parties supplying the government were compelled to employ certain agents at Washington to receive their paper, to whom they had to pay three and a half per cent commission. The superintendent borrowed money largely from the paper contractors as well as from the lithographers. For these loans, amounting in one instance to upward of twelve thousand and in another to eight thousand dollars, no security was taken nor had the repayment ever been demanded. One of the lenders indeed testified that he did not expect to receive it back and that it was in consideration of the service Mr. Seaman could render him on account of his position. In another case a formal agreement was made with a contractor by the superintendent by which, in consideration of an annual payment to the latter of seven thousand dollars, the former should have a contract for all the paper he could supply. The money was only not paid, because of some subsequent disagreement.

We again quote the report:—

"A contract was made for 52 lb. paper, with the express understanding that one cent per pound was to be deducted out of the amount to be paid for the contract to parties in Washington; but your committee did not find that this amount was to be paid directly to Mr. Seaman, but to one of the parties who had been acting as special agent for the paper contractors. In the final settlement of that account between the contractor and his commission merchant, the contractor refused to allow the amount, $4,391 92, to be deducted from his account, giving as a reason for refusing that he had discharged the obligation in another way.

In this instance, the deduction of one cent on every pound of paper was regularly entered on the books of the commission houses as "per contract," and one of the firm distinctly swears that this sum was to be paid to one of these mysterious agents, but that the amount was finally credited to the manufacturer, because he alleged that it had been settled in a different way. Your committee were unable to follow this matter out, owing to the dangerous illness in the family of a witness, who would otherwise have been before them. The contractor himself has since deceased.

Your committee are unanimously of the opinion, from the evidence that a combination existed for the purpose of compelling the paper contractors and the lithographers and engravers to pay in some way, either in the character of loans or commissions, or directly in money, for the contracts awarded to them.

Your committee find that Mr. Seaman received from the engravers, lithographers and paper contractors, examined during the investigation, in the way of loans chiefly, but a portion in money direct, about the gross sum of $30,000.

Your committee find, as heretofore stated, that Mr. Wendell received from the paper contractors about $12,000. The evidence shows that he also received from engravers and lithographers, during Mr. Seamen's superintendency, about $27,000, making the gross sum paid to him as far as ascertained about $39,000.

In addition to these sums there are two payments unexplained, the sum of $4,391 93, the one cent a pound that was contracted to be paid and was paid to some one or arranged in some way, and the sum of $1,201, which was deducted from the accounts of Rice, Kendall & Co., by Mr. Megargee."

This is indeed a sad state of things in several respects. It reveals the grossest misconduct on the part of an official, and shows that such corrupt practices were long carried on without any attempt to check them or any ready means of rectifying them. But these, bad as they are, are not the worst features of the case. Without corrupters there can be no corruption, and while indignation is justly directed against the unfaithful officer, it must also be remembered that he was what the various contractors made him. They bought him, if he sold himself. This report shows that there is a general system of corruption connived at if not set on foot by almost all the contractors. They were as thoroughly parties to these frauds upon the government as the superintendent of public printing, and there is too much reason to fear that the demoralization thus manifested is all but universal among contractors for supplies for the government. The reform must commence there or it never will be effectual. While men are placed in office, not because of their fitness but as a reward for their political services, bribes will be taken so long as bribes are offered; and while respectable business men offer them, the disgrace that should attach to the receiving of them will be but lightly felt."

Death of the Postmaster General.—The announcement of the death of Aaron Vail Brown, Postmaster General of the United States, appears this morning, under the telegraphic head. The reports of his serious illness, from pneumonia, published within the last few days, foreshadowed this fatal termination. Gen. Brown was born in 1795, in Brunswick county, Va., graduated at Chapel Hill, N. C., in 1814, studied law, and soon after commenced practice in Nashville, Tenn. He was associated in business with the late President Polk, served several sessions in the Legislature of Tennessee, and in the National House of Representatives. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Tennessee. He reported the platforms which were adopted by the "Southern Convention," at Nashville, in 1850, and by the Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, in 1852. In 1857 he was appointed to the position in President Buchanan's Cabinet, which he occupied at the period of his death.—*Rich. Whig.*

Hon. Geo. W. Jones, late Senator from Iowa, Hon. L. O'B. Branch, member of Congress from the Wake District, and Hon. Cave Johnson, P. M. General under President Polk, are spoken of for the succession.

THE HUNT AFTER OFFICE.—A telegraphic despatch sent from Washington to all parts of the country a few hours before the death of Post Master General Brown announced in connection with his probable death the name of a gentleman "spoken of as his successor," that is, whose claims were pressed.

The newspapers state also that in the midst of all the excitement caused by the late Sickles-Key transactions there was a warm contest for Key's place, commencing almost immediately after he was shot.

Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad, which was held at Carthage, N. C., on the 3d instant, Col. Allan Macfarlan was elected President, and the following gentlemen Directors: Messrs. Ravenel, Yeadon, and Cameron, of Charleston; Col. N. Williams, of Darlington; Mr. James Powell, of Cheraw; Col. H. W. Harrington, of Richmond county; Col. John Morison, Dr. S. C. Bruce, and Mr. Richardson, of Moore county, N. C.

The route, we believe, has not yet been determined on, but a survey for that purpose will be made in a short time.

It is to be regretted that nearly two years have been lost to this important enterprise; but those who have taken it in hand, exhibit a determination to make up for lost time. And this, with the well known abilities of their energetic President, give assurance that the work will be completed as speedily as possible.—*Cheraw Herald.*

Edward Everett's Labors.—Edward Everett has paid to the treasurer of the Mt. Vernon Fund, up to the present day, $60,803.81.

Finances of Cumberland County.

Extract from the Account of Wm. G. Matthews, Trustee for Cumberland County, showing that portion of the Revenue of said County applicable to County Uses, Support of Mutes at the Deaf and Dumb Institute of the State, and Jury Fees, received by him, and on hand in the year 1858, and for which he has accounted in his Settlement with the "Committee of Finances," 1st Feb'y 1859: Showing also his Disbursements for said Year.

By Whom Collected.	Tax on Polls.	Tax on Real Estate.	Fines Collect'd.	Net Sum Due Co.	For City Uses.	Support of Mutes.	For Jury Uses.
No. 1, Hector McNeill, Sheriff.	$1,676 00	$4,562 66	22 00	$6,258 66	$3,321 08	$367 76	$2,175 50
" 2, J. T. Warden, Clk. C. C.			380 23	404 50	24 27		
" 3, J. W. Baker, Clk. Sup'r Court,			114 00	229 50	13 77		
" 4, W. A. Huske, Clerk and Master,			26 32	28 00	1 68		
	$1,676 00	$4,562 66	$442 55	$6,920 66	$3,360 80	$367 76	$2,175 50
Balance on hand per statement rendered 1st Feb'y 1858,				$3,535 26	$2,587 80	$37 11	$10 95
				$10,021 88	$6,581 16	$404 87	$3,085 85
Disbursements, per vouchers from No. 1 to 402 inclusive, including Com's of 2½ per cent. on R. & D.,				6,430 00	3,770 86	316 69	2,242 54
Balance due the County, 1st Feb'y 1859.				$3,591 79	$2,760 30	$88 18	$743 31

W. G. MATTHEWS, County Trustee.

Extract from the Account of S. Boon, Treas. of the Wardens of the Poor, 1st Feb'y 1859, collected by H. McNeill, Sheriff:

Tax on Polls.	Tax on Real Estate.	Total Amount.	Coms. for Collecting.	Net sum due Treas.
770 96	2471 44	3242 40	194 54	3047 86
	Cash on hand per last statement,			112 93
	Ditto rec'd per various sources,			94 32
				$3255 11

Disbursements by said Treasurer,

As per vouchers rendered,	$2766 95
Coms. of Treasurer,	120 33
Balance on hand,	367 83
	$3255 11

LATER FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, March 7.

The *Europa* arrived this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 19th.

Latest continental advices say that rumors are more warlike. It is reported that a camp of 100,000 men will soon be formed at Toulon.

The English House of Commons had resolved in favor of the £7,000,000 loan.

The English army estimates show a reduction of home and colonial force, of 7,500 men; and an increase in India of 14,000.

The reduction of the home forces is considered indicative of Great Britain's faith in the maintenance of peace.

Paris and Vienna correspondence abounds in warlike rumors. Military movements continue active.

Napoleon's intention is said to be certainly war.

The Paris Bourse closed steadily at 68 for 3 per cents.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—Cotton, sales for the week 83,000 bales. Speculators 15,000; exporters 7,000; closed active with an advance on the week of fully ⅛. Flour dull.—Wheat steady. Corn dull. Provisions quiet and steady. Sugar dull—Coffee firm—Rosin heavy—common 4 9d. @ 4 11d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 39 @ 41s.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The Postal Service—There is nothing to sustain Postal Service till the 1st July next, but accruing postages,—after that, nothing at all. The decision of the Post Office Department is to reduce service till July, and then it ceases.

The President has pocketed the St Clair Flats bill.

Members of the Cabinet say an extra session is unavoidable.

The Washington Union rather confirms this despatch, so far as it relates to the Postal service. It says: "Of course it is the duty of the administration at once to adjust the service to the means in its hands. This will require a prompt suspension of a great many routes, and a general reduction of all others."

THE BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., POISONING CASE.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

PARNASSUS, S. C., March 3, 1859.

According to the best information now at hand, it seems that John C. Terrel made several notes last Fall some time, payable either in Charleston or New York, with his grandfather's name to some, and his uncle's name to some, as security. Last Thursday, old Mr. Graham and his son John Graham were in the village, and a gentleman presented one of the notes, which he had received for collection, to the old Mr. Graham. The old man was astonished, and remarked that it was the first time he ever saw it. The gentleman holding the note said he would have Terrel arrested immediately; the old man remarked "wait awhile: I will go and see John about it." Accordingly, the old man and his son John Graham went down to Terrel's store and went in. Soon after they entered, Terrel asked them if they would not have some good liquor: then told a young man in the store to go to the desk, get out that bottle, and treat his grandfather and uncle John. The young man McCallum obeyed, and Terrel stepped out. Both the Grahams drank only a small drink, after which, poor McCallum drank the little remaining or nearly all. The consequence was, in less than 30 minutes both the Grahams were dead, having suffered the most excruciating pain ever witnessed; and in less than 12 hours poor McCallum was dead. The Grahams remarked soon after drinking the liquor that they were poisoned.

McCallum told before he died that in the morning John Terrel told him if his Grandfather Graham and Uncle John came in that day to treat them to that liquor in the bottle in the desk.

Terrel is now closely confined in jail to await his trial: what the result will be I know not, but I observe among the people generally that there is but one opinion.

The Messrs. Graham were worthy citizens; men of property and influence; and worthy members of the church. Mr. John Graham was a Mason and an officer in the Lodge. This melancholy circumstance has cast a gloom over the whole community.

New North Carolina Doctors.—From Aylett's N. Y. Institute:—John N. Anderson, Benj. Chears, Herman Craft, T. L. Doster, Charles Duffy, J. M. Henderson, J. H. Kingown, W. Morrison, B. S. Rhodes, D. W. Smith, and J. R. Taylor.

Columbia Medical College at Washington, D. C.—F. C. James, A. N. Williamson, and John A. Drake.

University of Maryland.—Rufus S. Brothers and Dickey Moore.

Slavery in Massachusetts.—In old times, when slavery was sanctioned in Massachusetts, a wealthy lady in Gloucester was in the habit of giving away the infants of her female slaves, a few days after they were born, as people would dispose of a litter of kittens. One of her neighbors begged an infant, which, in those days of comparative simplicity, she nourished with her own milk, and reared among her own children.

This woman had an earnest desire for a *brocade gown*, and her husband not feeling able to purchase one, *she sent her little nursling to Virginia and sold her, when she was about seven years old!*—*Mrs. Child's History of Women.*

According to the annual report of the Methodist Book Concern, at New York, its assets are $629,336; its liabilities $110,654. The sales of 1858 exceeded by $10,000 those of 1857.

The condition of the Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnatti, in the past year, was as follows: Aggregate assets $330,810, aggregate liabilities $121,913, net capital $298,896.

"*What I've Earned.*"—Mr. Jo Whitehill, of Columbus, formerly treasurer of State, was a rough joker, even in his office.

Some twenty years ago, a verdant member of the general assembly called at the State treasury, and said he wanted "some money."

"How much do you want?" said Whitehill.

"Well, I don't know," said the member.

"How do you suppose I can pay you money, then, if you don't know?"

"Well, then, pay me about what I have *earned*."

"*Earned!*" said Whitehill, "EARNED! You are a member of the legislature, ain't you? and if *that's* all you want, I can pay off 'what you've *earned*' very easy. Bob! give this member *that ten dollar counterfeit bill we've had so long!*"

Summit (Ohio) Beacon.

Mrs. Mary Taylor, of Lee, Massachusetts, had a surprise party of her fifteen children on her 100th birth-day lately.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. GILMER,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB'Y 21, 1859.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: In offering any views in support of the claims of my native State, North Carolina, to a share of the public patronage and disbursements in the establishment of national works, I am at once struck with two important reflections. First, that, of the many millions invested in munificent Government structures, distributing so much capital among the people where they are erected, and, at the same time, strengthening the hand of commerce and enterprise in their respective localities, and from which all of the sea-board States have derived more or less advantage, the old North State, though one of the most faithful of the thirteen sisters who pledged their jewels, treasure, and honor upon the altar of liberty, and never broke the vow, has yet to be rewarded with the first particle of Government patronage to any respectable degree; and second, and perhaps more astonishing, that mineral wealth of such almost boundless extent, as is proven to exist there, should not long ere this have been called into active use by well directed individual enterprise. Here are two manifest derelictions of duty of some sort, and should claim the immediate attention of every true son of North Carolina.

The first neglect, I fear, has resulted from the want of proper attention, and vigilance on the part of her Representatives on this floor, who have spent too much of their time upon abstract propositions, in fostering the mere political issues of the day; which, when advancement or tenure of place is to be the result, are never wanting for ardent, if not furious advocates, while the real interests of the constituency, and the State they represent, have been too much neglected. Days, weeks, months, and years, have been wasted or labored away, urging in the political forum, matters wholly abstract, and often incapable of even a practical test; and in which fact consists, in many instances, the major part of the apparent dignity and effect of such issues, while real, practical, useful questions, of the developement and improvement of the material resources, agricultural, commercial, and mineral, of their State, have been completely overlooked. Now, I do not propose to arraign any gentleman for a failure in duty, who has heretofore, or now represents my State, for their reasons for their previous course of legislative action have doubtless been to them satisfactory and sufficient. But, I do propose to ask them, and all others, to unite with me in giving some attention to the real material interests of North Carolina. In fact, I might extend my remarks beyond my purpose, and cause them to apply to many of the other southern States; but, in doing so, I would not only assume the duties of others more competent to do so, but would, at the same time, transcend the courtesy extended to me by the House on this occasion.

Nor can I now do full justice to my State on this important matter, both for the want of time and all the information I could wish, even were I not limited by this particular subject of the establishment of a national foundry, to which I shall advert directly. So immense, and almost boundless, are the mineral and manufacturing resources of North Carolina, that a volume may be filled with their variety, quality, and utility. I speak not now of the gold and silver, existing in such large quantities, and which are so much more actively sought, but I mean to allude more particularly to the more solid, abundant, and, I will add, more valuable deposits of coal and iron. These are the articles of universal use, which everybody pays tribute to in some shape, and ever must, so long as commerce and agriculture, and their natural offspring, manufactures, are the leading objects of man's attention. I care not who holds the purse, while I hold the articles of indispensable use, such as coal and iron. The former will loosen its strings and flow to the latter, as naturally as the magnet is attracted by the poles. Every man who inhabits a house or shelters under a roof, uses either directly or indirectly, the fabrics or products of coal and iron, and pays for them, in some shape; therefore, every man is a contributor to the use of these great staple minerals. While Spain and other European Powers held and absorbed, as it were, the so-called precious metals, then known both to the Old and the New World, England being possessed of the solid coal and iron, *the real precious metals*, has drawn the gold and silver of Spain and other countries into her national coffers, where they are yet safely locked up, and are likely to be, while English domestic and commercial policy is observed, and until other nations, equally blessed with like material, shall adopt the same precept and example, of using their *best* resources, *their solid* wealth, their *coal* and *iron*.

North Carolina is bountifully blessed by Providence with these solid staple minerals of coal and iron, and equally blessed with water-power and other natural elements for bringing them into use, and which must come into use, in spite of present or hitherto neglect. Her water-power, I can almost say, is the best in the universe. Her Yadkin, Ararat, Mitchell's, Fisher's, Dan, Smith, North and South Tow, Caney, Ivy, Swananoa, French Broad, Pigeon, Tuckaseege, Tennessee, Nantihala, Valley, Hiwassee, Watauga, New, Catawba, Uwharie, Haw, and Deep rivers furnish streams for manufacturing purposes which will last inexhaustible, beyond the power of man to consume, so long as the mountains from which these streams flow, shall stand to attest the work and glory of a beneficent Creator. In her French Broad alone is more water power than in all New England put together, only waiting to be called into use by an industrial enterprise similar to that which has made New England what she is, and I hope will ever be in this particular, to render North Carolina in everything her superior. Over four hundred thousand spindles revolve in Lowell alone, and over ten times four hundred thousand can be moved by the regular waters of the French Broad alone, without even making an impression on the abundant supply. Besides the over abundance of water in the limpid streams of the old North State, they are exempt from the bitter frosts and freezing winters, which congeal at times the best streams in New England, obstructing their greater utility, while in North Carolina they rarely ever freeze, and are at the same time blessed with an elevated locality, and wholesome mountain atmosphere, rendering her valleys not only safe for man's habitation, but equally desirable.

But iron ores, the best and most abundant, as I have stated, abound throughout the whole State. It would astonish one not familiar, to see or learn their quantity and extent. To attempt to describe their precise locality and extent with minuteness, would lead me into too great detail; but before confining myself to the particular subject designed in these remarks, this much I will say: you may cast your eye on the map of North Carolina, and start with me from the county of Stokes where you have an abundant supply of coal and iron, in immediate proximity; you may go westward, bordering hard on the Virginia and then the Tennessee line, till you reach the Roan mountain, and from thence bear southward till you reach King's mountain, which continually calls to mind much of the heroism of the Revolution; and from thence eastward till you run into the Deep river valley, and you will have traveled over deposits of iron, so abundant, of such superior quality, that not a similar scope of country on the earth can surpass it. Forming, as it were, a great reserve treasured up in nature's store-house waiting for the trained hand of the enterprising utilitarian to quietly unlock and use, to the benefit and wealth of mankind. I cannot contemplate the vastness and value of these sinews of wealth and grandeur of my native State without being greatly moved, and longing to see the day when a better directed industry and wiser political economy shall, with fostering policy, call them forth, and bid North Carolina be in practical fact what she is by nature designed, one of the best and most extensive iron producing countries in the world. Once developed, the mines will sustain themselves; and the southern forge and rolling-mill will sustain and meet the southern demand, and every car-wheel that traverses the State, bearing the products of her soil, will wind their way over iron rails taken from the same siol without the aid of tariffs or protection; and then, indeed, may we talk of and about southern independence.

It has long been a growing conviction on the part of the Government, that a national foundry should be established, not only for the certain supply of a better article of certain kinds of fabrics of iron for naval and military use, but also to improve the system of combining, and the effect of combining, the various descriptions of iron, and other kindred metallic ores. This important subject at once attracted the attention of the present able Secretary of War, upon his instalment into office, and in his first annual report he spoke and recommended the subject, in the following earnest and emphatic manner:

"The importance to the public service of establishing a national foundry has been so often brought to the attention of Congress by my predecessors, that nothing but a conviction of its great consequence to the public and private interests of the whole country encourages me to mention it again.

"A well-managed national foundry would very speedily develop and establish facts, which would add immensely to our national wealth. It is scarcely to be credited that, with the infinite variety of iron ore, and their boundless extent in the United States, we should not have yet discovered a mine capable of making the very best gun, or, if such be discovered, that there are no means by which the public service can be benefitted by it; but such is the fact.

"A national foundry would serve as a great laboratory at which the quality and value of metals throughout the whole Confederacy would be tested and fixed. Every variety of iron, with its special adaptation to particular uses, would, in a few years, be familiarly known in the country, and individual enterprises would be saved, in experiments, many times the amount which the works would cost; whilst a great national branch of industry might, by this means, receive a legitimate and efficient encouragement.

"There is but little doubt that many American iron ores are equal, at least, to those of Norway, and yet the national armories are driven by necessity to purchase from abroad the Norwegian iron for the manufacture of small arms. Choosing to have the best quality of arms, we must go abroad for the best quality of iron. A national foundry would soon teach to improve the manufacture of iron, and we would be saved the mortification of bringing iron from abroad, and the money, too, we have to pay for it.

"The cost of heavy guns would presently be diminished, and their quality would be, undoubtedly, very materially improved.

"It therefore appears to me that every consideration of sound policy and economy demands the establishment of a national foundry, which I accordingly respectfully recommend."

So soon as I discovered that this subject was again recommended to the attention of Congress, I at once felt convinced that North Carolina was the State, and the Deep river valley the locality, which offered the best facilities for erecting such a work; and when my colleague, [Mr. Branch,] at the last session, offered a bill to this effect, I was in hopes the effort would move steadily forward, and that the claims of North Carolina, and the facilities she offered on this subject, would be well considered, and, if well sustained, as I believe they can be, conceded and allowed. But, like most of measures which are of a truly practical and commercial character for a southern State, it has been permitted to linger till it is about forgotten. It is now my purpose to revive the subject, and claim for my State a full and fair hearing in the premises. I premise, then, by saying that the Deep river valley, in the State of North Carolina, is a suitable place for a national foundry, and that the State of North Carolina has peculiar claims for its location within her borders.

What constitutes a suitable place for a national foundry?

1. Minerals and other materials for use in such a work: and of these, principally coal and iron ore.

2. Locality, accessibility, to tide-water, and inaccessibility to an enemy in time of war.

3. Climate, and means for subsisting a population of mechanics and workmen.

On the first I can safely say, without disparagement to other places, that the Deep river valley has no superior. It has coal of the best and most abundant quality. It is a bituminous coal, totally free from sulphur, or other noxious element militating against its free use for manufacturing purposes of any description. It is conceded to be one of the best gas coals in the world, and yields the greatest abundance of the best coke for smelting and forge work, and is well adapted for making what is called hollow-fires, for heavy wrought-iron work. Its iron ores, too, are equally superior, embracing every variety. The specular, brown hematite, magnetic, and blue-clay ores, are inexhaustible, and are all bedded together in a narrow compass. And then, over and above any other place known on the continent, the only workable vein of black-band ore interlines the coal-fields themselves; not only so, but are the deepest in thickness and extent ever yet discovered in any country. This is not assumption, but fact, proven and visible to the inspection of any inquirer. A shaft, lately sunk by one of the companies engaged in operating these mines, to the depth of five hundred feet, discloses no less than upwards of seven feet of coal, and over eleven feet of black-band ore, all confined in a stratum of some forty feet. This is only one spot; but others are equally favored. But this important malleable article of ore, for the purpose of making all the descriptions of fabrics for war and naval use, cannot be over-estimated, and should give a controlling influence in the selection of the locality for such a national work. With the use of this deposit, exclusively, as yet, found in workable quantities in the Deep river valley, combined with the other and harder ores found in such great abundance, will enable the Government to make every description of iron fabrics, from the hardest steel cannon or shaft, down to the softest loop-band that can be demanded for any part of the naval or military departments.

Several very able and lucid reports have been made by eminent geologists, who base their statements upon actual explorations, made with the greatest caution and attention to the facts, among whom I may mention prominently Professors Johnson, Jackson, and Emmons—the latter being the authorized State geologist for North Carolina. From their united opinions and statements in their several reports, the following are some of their conclusions:

1. The coal is of a quality equal to the best Newcastle coal, and the best for making gas, for which purpose it would bring in New York six or seven dollars per ton.

2. It is very easy to work, and free of fault.

3. It is admirably suitable for smelting iron, being free from sulphur.

4. Black-band iron ore overlies and underlies the coal, and can be mined from the same pits and openings.

5. The black-band is in deposits eighteen inches to six feet thick, and of a better quality than any found in Scotland, containing such a large portion of bitumen, and of so peculiar a character that from twelve to sixteen gallons of kerosene oil can be extracted from it while it is being calcined to fit it for the blast furnace. Six to sixteen inches is the usual thickness of the black-band iron ore in Scotland.

6. Hematite iron ore, clay-band, and also magnetic iron ores, are in enormous deposits within ten miles of the coal and black-band.

7. Pig iron can be made from the above deposits, of a quality superior to any made in Scotland, in any quantity; and at prices less than in Scotland, the proximity of the minerals to each other more than compensating for the higher wages in mining. Says a practical Scotch iron master, speaking of the Deep river valley:

"I am satisfied that pig iron can be made at a cost of nine dollars per ton in Chatham county, on the banks of the Deep river. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars would suffice to buy enough of mineral land to supply two furnaces with material for some generations. It would suffice to sink the pits, and erect two furnaces on the Scottish principle; and, as the minerals are the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could make four hundred to five hundred tons a week—say twenty thousand tons per annum—at a cost of about ten dollars per ton. ($200,000.) Price in New York and Boston varies from twenty-two dollars to twenty-eight dollars per ton."

In addition to these materials, there is fire-clay of best quality, in great abundance, interlining the seams of coal and black-band ore; thus affording, from the same pit or shaft, coal, iron ore, and fire-clay; and the other descriptions of iron ore, to wit: the hematite, specular and magnetic, being immediately contiguous, leaves nothing to be done but to develop and use them to any extent and in every shape that the Government can wish or require the use of iron.

The second supposed requisite for a suitable site for a national foundry—the *"locality, accessibility to tide water, and inaccessibility to an enemy"*—I will briefly state, is advantageously presented in these North Carolina coal fields. The Deep river flows through the coal and iron deposits. It is a beautiful stream, highly adapted to slack-water works, which are now being constructed. The distance from the site of the works to the seaboard, or mouth of the Cape Fear river, into which Deep river flows, is only about one hundred and sixty miles; and tide-water, to the depth of some twelve feet, comes to within some seventy miles of the place where a national foundry could be advantageously erected. With the slack-water works completed, as they soon will be, besides a railroad to Fayetteville, now under construction, the fabrics for Government use can safely and conveniently be carried out to the adjacent seaports, or borne by railroad; whilst no enemy's fleets can ascend the stream, or an armed force invade the establishment without marching over land a considerable journey; which is about as nigh security as can be obtained. The locality I claim to be a good one.

Thirdly, *climate*, and means of subsisting a population of mechanics and workmen. In this respect the Deep river valley certainly possesses superior advantages. It forms, indeed, the dividing line between what are peculiarly southern and northern products. Extending south from the locality of the mines, you traverse the cotton and rice regions where those staples are produced for export to all parts of the world; while, moving toward the north and west from these mineral deposits, you are greeted with a fine wheat, corn, and other vegetable-producing region, adorned with beautiful scenery. In fact, all the staples, either north or south, for the subsistence of workmen, can be commanded in the Deep river valley at the cheapest and most accommodating rates. By way of description, it may be said that these valuable mineral deposits are in "a good land; a land of brooks of water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley and vines and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of olive, oil and honey." And besides this, the climate itself is excellent, being elevated and healthy, abounding in fresh water springs of the purest quality. No region is more healthy than that of which I am now speaking.

There is also an abundant supply of oak and all other timber suitable for such purposes as will be needed about a national foundry, within convenient reach. There are also limestone and other suitable materials for practical use in a foundry, in abundant supply, in the country round about. Then, may I not ask, what more is needed for supplying all the demands requisite for a national foundry? Can as much as I have here attempted to state, be said of any other named locality? It is true, other places may possess some particular articles of material to an equal, and perhaps greater degree than is to be found in the Deep river valley; but then, can all the materials be found to the same extent, variety, and quality? Till better informed, I assert they cannot; that the same varieties of iron ore, with the same supply and quality of coal, with all the other materials I have enumerated suitable for the making of every description of iron fabric for Government or national use, are yet to be found in such connection in any one place. And I then ask the question, why will not the Government pay proper deference to a place so suitable and favored by nature, in selecting its site for a national foundry? Why shall not North Carolina number within her borders some one of the Government structures, when she offers at least equal, if not the best, facilities; and derive, in common with her sister States, some of the advantages to the trade and commerce of her citizens, resulting from Government expenditures? This latter consideration would not be proper if North Carolina did not offer equal facilities for the erection of a national foundry to any other State or locality; but when it is so clearly demonstrated that she does, I feel authorised to claim for her the full benefit of an equality in the distribution of the public patronage; and I invoke the voice of every Representative she has in this Capitol to unite with me in the demand. I truly regret that the opportunity has not been favorable for my colleague to urge the bill he introduced at the last session, or that better progress could not have been made. But there is yet time and opportunity, and let the future improve it. If it shall be my province to wield a voice in the deliberations which will finally dispose of this question, I shall be found earnest in insisting upon both the advantages and rights of North Carolina in the premises. I shall keep my eye steadily upon the movements of things in their behalf; and shall not fail to urge for my native State all that is so justly due from this Government to her long-neglected resources, so far as the Government has the right and power to act.

In fact, I wish to see a new era open up in the South generally. I wish to see less fustian and parade of new fledged and broken-down politicians in the shape of so called southern commercial conventions, and something more practical and available resorted to. There is better as well as more profitable work before us than the mere echoing of high-sounding resolutions, without a feasible feature in them, or a possible benefit in their provisions, to the South or anybody else, beyond the fancy of those who pass them. I wish to see our valleys and mountains brought into actual use. I wish to see our streams studded with mills whose numberless spindles and looms shall echo back an eternal response to their ever and onward flowing current. I wish to see the blast of the furnace and hear the strokes of the forge declaring the fact that commerce and manufactures are in ripe development. I wish to see the mountains of the South, pregnant with their mines of wealth, disgorging their hidden treasures, and furnishing to our prosperity as certain tribute as they afford delightful retreats and abodes to our citizens. In short, I wish to see the South, in fact, what nature has eminently designed her to be, a commercial and manufacturing, as well as an agricultural people. We can then boast of our greatness, because we will then be great and prosperous.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Bond and Willis v. Hilton, from Washington; judgment reversed and judgment arrested. Also, in Gurkins v. Williams, from Camden, affirming the judgment. Also, in Edwards, Ex'r., v. Harvey, from Greene; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Neuse River Nav. Company v. Commissioners of Newbern, from Craven, affirming the order. Also, in Towe v. Bagley, in equity, from Perquimons, dismissing the bill. Also, in Evans v. Irrius, in equity, from Chatham, reversing the order and overruling the plea in each case.

By BATTLE, J. In Griffin v. Hinton, from Pasquotank; judgment reversed. Also, in Maxy v. Shaw, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hobbs v. Outlaw, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Pender v. Robbins, from Beaufort, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Brookfield v. Stanton, from Craven; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Jerkins v. Mitchell, in equity, from Craven; advancements not to be accounted for.

By RUFFIN, J. In Barr v. Felton, from Perquimons; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in White v. Perry, from Chowan, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Bell v. Morrisett, from Camden, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith v. Bank of Wadesborough, in equity, from Richmond; injunction to be continued to the hearing. Also, in Doe *ex dem* Hardin v. Barret, from Moore; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Hough v. Cress, in equity from Rowan, overruling the demurrer.

Ral. Standard.

This District.—It will be seen that Mr. Winslow is a candidate for re-election to Congress, subject, as every Democratic candidate properly should be, to the action of his party in Convention, if that party think right to call one. It is for the party at large to say. It must always be with the party to do so, for under our system there is no such thing as a life estate in any office, while it has been the custom, and a good custom too, with the Democracy of the Cape Fear, not to act capriciously in these matters. We anticipate nothing but harmony among the Democracy of the Cape Fear.—*Wil. Journal.*

Increase of Taxes.—We learn that George Seitzer, Esq., of Catawba, is the first County Court Clerk to return his abstract of taxables to the Comptroller. He has conformed his list, as the other Clerks will do, to the new law, and the increase over last year is about $1,000

Ral. Standard.

Trinity College.—It is estimates by the Trustees that it will take at least $15,000 to complete the buildings now absolutely necessary. A friend proposes to be one of fifteen to give $1,000 each, $500 payable Sept. 1, 1859 and $500 payable Sept. 1, 1860. Certainly there are fifteen men in the bounds of the Conference able and willing to give $1,000 each. Let those who meet this proposition, send the names to me, (Rev. B. Craven) and so soon as the number is complete, I will send bonds to be signed, and I will publish the names of the donors in the Advocate.

This proposition is to stand open till the first day of May.—*N. C. Advocate.*

The Steamer Princess Disaster.—"The Kate Dale had passed, and was proceeding down the river at some distance, but in sight of the Princess, when suddenly a loud report, as of the discharge of a whole battery of heavy artillery, was heard, producing a perceptible shock, and filling the air with smoke and fragments."

"Four of the large powerful boilers exploded at once, driving aft, clearing all before them, and the whole upper cabin, state rooms, hurricane deck, texas and all, fell in almost immediately, and in a few moments the flames burst forth. The shock was so sudden, and so tremendous, so utterly unlooked for, as apparently to have bewildered the bravest and most experienced men."

"Language is utterly inadequate to depict the heart-rending features of the dismal tragedy. The force of the explosion had thrown the bow of the Princess on the bank, the flames were rapidly consuming the wreck, cutting off the approach to the bank, and subjecting to further tortures the maimed and helpless; the water was alive with the wounded and the unhurt; some swimming, others clinging to bales of cotton and other floating objects, and all preferring its chances to the more merciless fury of the other element.

"Some time—at least an hour—had elapsed before the Kate Dale had reached the scene, and oh! what an hour was that! The air was filled with piteous cries and groans, cries for help and screams of agony; the shrill tones of women mingling with the hoarse voices of men."

"We were among the first on board of the Kate Dale. The scene presented in the cabin of that steamer beggars all description. On the floor lay some fifteen persons badly wounded; five of them taken on board had already found relief in death. Some of the wounded rolled in agony, uttering the most sickening groans; others lay motionless, helpless, and apparently paralyzed, and all presented that blackened, ghastly, and horrible aspect of the burnt and scalded—the most revolting aspect in which the human form can be presented. Every relief which the case demanded was extended to the unfortunates. Some were taken to the hospitals; others to their own residences and the hotels. The whole number lost and killed may be safely set down as within seventy-five or one hundred at the outside, and we have reason to hope and believe that the number may be less."

Extracts from New Orleans Papers.

Negroes going South.—The editor of the Weldon *Patriot* says:

There passed by this place during the month of January, about two thousand negroes, and thus they are passing continually. We understand there went into the cotton region during the last year not less than fifty thousand. How long before the South will be Africanized at that rate?

Hon. Geo. W. Jones, of Iowa, late a Senator in Congress from that State, has been appointed Minister Resident to New Granada.

Alabama Lands for Sale.

1,671 ACRES, in Henry county, 3 miles below Columbia, on the Chattahochee river, and 25 miles below Fort Gaines; 850 acres are cleared—500 acres are river bottom, which will produce from 20 to 50 bushels Corn, or from 1,000 to 2,500 pounds of Cotton to the acre. On the place are all the necessary improvements—Houses for Negroes; good water, and as healthy as any section of Alabama. For further particulars apply to me, at Midway Ala., or R. ALLISON and A. G. JANES, on the premises.

Also, 1,100 acres Land, near Midway, Barbour county—800 acres cleared—all fresh, having been cleared in the last seven years. This is strong lime Land, and will produce from 20 to 30 bushels Corn, and from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. Cotton per acre. Improvements fine—the Dwelling cost $4,000, and is situated on a high sandy ridge, with good water, and every convenience desirable in a country residence.

Both of these places are known in Columbus, Ga., where inquiries can be made. I invite those who are purchasing, to examine these places during the coming spring and summer, and judge them by what they see.

C. A. ROSE,
Midway, Barbour county, Ala.
March 9 (Sav. Rep.) 95-tf

MORE OF THE PRINTING PLUNDERERS.

"Amongst the thousands of contracts given out at Washington, (says the Louisville Democrat,) there is some rascality amongst the parties to them. It was stated defiantly by an Opposition member of the Senate, that Rice, of the Pennsylvanian, had a contract for printing blanks that cost just $5,000, for which he received $40,000. It was also stated that the profits were divided thus: Fifty per cent. to the Washington Union, five per cent. to Mr. Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State, and three per cent. to a paper in the interest of a member of Congress. No wonder the Senate did not credit the story; but it ought to be investigated, and the guilty exposed, if nothing else can be done."

We understand it is to be investigated; and the facts laid before the world. When this is done, it will be found that what the Opposition Senator stated is not far from correct.—*States.*

The Opposition Senator referred to is Hon. Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania. The matter came up thus:

Mr. Wilson, proposing amendments to the P. O. appropriation bill, said he knew a case where Rice, Editor of the Pennsylvanian, had contracted for printing blanks, for $40,000, which cost him just $5,000, and the profits were divided, fifty per cent. to the Washington Union, five per cent. to Mr. Appleton and three per cent. to a paper published for the interest of a member of Congress.

Mr. Mason said, if that was a fact, it was due to the Senate and country to lay the information before them.

Mr. Wilson reiterated the statement and said that Rice himself had said so, and moreover the arrangement was with the cognizance of Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Cameron said the matter was so notorious that everybody, except perhaps Mr. Mason, knew it. Rice, until lately, was a creature of the President, but recently they quarrelled, and Rice went blabbing all about it.

Mr. Mason—Did Rice tell the Senator so?

Mr. Cameron—The way to get this information is to appoint a committee of investigation, or sue for slander, and that will bring the evidence. I am responsible for all I say here or elsewhere. Just bring Billy Rice and the President. They know all about it.

I think my colleague knows something about it too.

Mr. Bigler said that the printing was executed in accordance with the law, explained the details of the affair and added, his colleague was scarcely justified in these imputations on the President.

Mr. Cameron said, to show his sincerity, he would move for a committee of enquiry. Mr. Wilson's amendment was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. C. POE

HAS and will receive in a few days, the largest and most thorough stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

ever offered to the public by him. In his Stock will be found—and showed with pleasure—in part the following goods:—

RICH BL'K AND FANCY COL'D SILKS;
DOUBLE JUPE ROBES; ROBE A'QUILLE, ROBE A'LES in BERAGES, ORGANDIES, MUSLINS, &c.
ROBE-A-LA-DUCHESSE;
ROBES VALENTINE;
ORGANDIES, GINGHAMS, LAWNS and MUSLINS of all styles and qualities;
A great variety of English, French and American PRINTS, ALPACAS, CHALLIES, DEBAGES, BERAGES, BOMBAZINES, &c.
COLLARS and SLEEVES; also, in sets for mourning.
SWISS & JAC. EDGINGS, INSERTINGS & BANDS.
A large stock of

Shawls and Mantillas,

of the latest styles; together with Misses' and Children's Flats; Head-Dresses; Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Parasols, Fans, Umbrellas, Bonnets & Hats.
Great Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Ready-Made Clothing.

The above comprises but a small portion of the stock, which was selected in Philadelphia and New York with reference to the Latest Spring Styles, and will be sold to customers on good terms. J. C. POE.
March 10, 1859 95-6w

1859!

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, embracing all the newest and latest styles of the season.

Ladies' Dress Goods;

GRO DeRHINE, POULDESAY, and ROBES ALES SILKS; a great variety of TISSUES, GRENADINES and ORGANDIES, in ROBES, DALILA, ROSATI, LEONORA, A'LaREINE, and A L'IMPERATRICE PATTERNS, with Plates showing the style of making up the same, and TRIMMINGS to correspond with each dress.

Embroideries and Lace Goods

of all styles; Lace Pointed Mantles, Berage Mantles and Shawls; a few very handsome New Styles Silk and Stella Ditto.

Straw Goods.

French Lace, Neapolitan, English Straw and Crape Bonnets of the latest designs; Misses' and Children's Flats, &c., of very superior quality.

A very large assortment of Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, French Flowers, Ruches, &c.

A few very handsome Head Dresses, French Hair-Pins, &c.

Ready-made Clothing.

A very large and well selected Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, some of which was *manufactured expressly for our trade*, and will compare in STYLE and WORKMANSHIP with any in this market. A few very handsome Children's Dresses and Talmas made up, &c.

BEEBE'S LATEST STYLE HATS.

A very superior lot French Calf Boots, Oxford Ties, Gaiters, &c. Ladies' heel French Gaiters and Slippers of every description. Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, &c.

In the above stock may be found all the latest and most desirable Spring styles.

The public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves. J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 9. 95-6w

1859.

JAS. N. SMITH,

Druggist and Chemist,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs and Liquors;

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
GLUES, BRUSHES, TEAS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MATCHES,
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, TRUSSES,
SHOULDER BRACES, PATENT MEDICINES,
HYDROMETERS,
ENEMA APPARATUS, &c.,

IS now in receipt of his SPRING SUPPLIES, to which he would invite the attention of Physicians, Merchants and others.
March 4 94tf

COCOA;
CHOCOLATE;
FRESH TEAS;
GARDEN SEEDS;
GRASS SEED;
CANARY SEED;
Just received by S. J HINSDALE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, March 10

The Arabia, with news from Liverpool to the 28th ult. has arrived.

The prospect of war is thought to be less. Lord Cowley had gone on a special mission of conciliation to Vienna. The Ministers had announced in Parliament that there was reason to hope that the Austrian and French troops would soon evacuate Rome. This fact gave a strong hope of peace, notwithstanding the warlike rumors.

The Paris Bourse had advanced one per cent. but subsequently nearly lost it.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had held a general meeting. The government offered them a guarantee of eight per cent on £600,000, on certain conditions which had not been made public. This amount would enable them to proceed a new and superior wire for the coming season.

The government had also offered a subsidy of £3,000 per voyage to the Galway steamers.

Lord Lyons, the newly appointed Minister to the United States, sailed for New York the 2d.

Commercial.—Cotton had been very dull for the week ending Friday the 25th, and prices had receded slightly, but at the hour of the Arabia's departure prices had fully recovered and were active. For the week the market opened at a 1-8 decline, owing to warlike rumors, but recovered and closed active at former quotations in consequence of pacific assurances by Parliament. Sales for the week 42,000; Stock in port 382,000 including 321,000 American. Reports from Manchester were favorable. Flour dull. Wheat dull. Corn dull. Rice quiet. Rosin firm at 10d. to 5s., closing at 4s. 9d., to arrive. Turpentine firm at 39½s to 40½, closing at the

AUGUSTA, (Ga.,) March 1

The Imported Africans in Georgia.—There are many rumors concerning the Africans landed in this State by the "Wanderer," and it is feared that bloody results may flow from a collision between the authorities and citizens.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1

Later from Mexico.—News has been received at New Orleans from Mexico, stating that Gen. Miramon is besieging Vera Cruz with 5,000 men and 40 guns.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS AND Buyers generally to their very heavy Stock of

Groceries & Hardware

Consisting in part of

230 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
75 Bbls. Sugar;
17 Hhds. Do.;
33 Bbls. and Hf-Bbls. Mrs Miller's Eagle Mills and Bonn's Snuff;
50 Boxes and Kegs Soda;
35 " Tea;
36 " Starch;
100 " Glass, various sizes;
60 " Adamantine and Sperm Candles;
20,000 lbs. Western and N. C. Bacon;
400 Bags Corn;
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder;
Raisins, Soap, Candy, &c.;
500 Kegs Nails and Spikes;
160 Doz. Steel and Iron Hoes;
576 Pr. Trace Chains;
45 Doz. Eng. and German Wheat and Grass Blades;
50 " Shovels, Spades and Forks;
35 " Coffee Mills;
10 Tons and upward Hollow-ware & Plow Casting;
Also, a full and complete assortment of Hardware;
Groceries not enumerated;
Blacksmith's, Cooper's and Carpenter's Tools;
10 Tons Hoop Iron;
A large assortment of Swedes, American and English Iron;
German, Blister and Cast Steel;
Shoe Maker's Material and Shoe Findings;

Saddlery;

50 Doz. Wagon and Buggy Whips;

In addition to our large and well selected stock of Shelf Goods, we have on the way and expect to receive in a few days, direct from the manufacturers in England, the heaviest stock of

Pocket and Table Cutlery,

Shears, Scissors, Razors and Files, ever offered in this market.

We shall also import during the year, 100 Tons SWEDES IRON, various sizes, from 1¼ to 12 inches; 50 tons of which we expect to receive about the 15th June.

We shall ADD to our stock from time to time, as the trade requires; will at all times be prepared to offer inducements to Country Merchants, paying STRICT attention to orders.

March 9, 1859 95-3m

GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH AND GENUINE Garden Seeds, put up by the subscriber by H. Dreer, of Philadelphia, consisting in part of the following varieties, viz:

ASPARAGUS;
BEANS—Large Lima, Early Mohawk, Early China, Early Six-Weeks;
BEET—Blood Turnip, Long Blood, White Sugar.
BROCOLI;
CABBAGE—Early York, Oxheart, Sugar Loaf, Early York, Battersea, Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch;
COLLARD—North Carolina and Northern;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn;
CELERY—White Salad;
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late;
CUCUMBER—Long Green, Early Frame, Gherkin;
CORN—Large Sweet, Canada, Peabody;
EGG PLANT—Long Purple, Large Purple;
KALE;
LETTUCE—Early Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss;
MELON—Jenny Lind, Nutmeg, Water, Cantelope;
ONION—Large Red, White Silver Skin;
PARSLEY—Curled.
MUSTARD—White and Black.
PEPPER—Large Bull Nose.
PEAS—Tom Thumb, Early Washington, Early Charleston, Large Marrowfat, Blue Imperial.
RADISH—Long Scarlet, Long Salmon, White Turnip.
SQUASH—White Bush, Yellow Crookneck.
TOMATO—Large Red, Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Large Globe, Red Top, Hanover, Large Norfolk
Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory, Onion Sets, Blue Grass, Timothy, Rape, Canary, Hemp, Sweet Vernal Grass.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE
—ALSO—
A small selected supply of FLOWER SEEDS.
S. J. HINSDALE
Feb'y 21 90tf

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!

JUST received at the Family Grocery,—
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 MACKEREL, in Bbls., Hfs., Qrs and Kits;
No. 1 SALMON in Kits;
No. 1 HERRING in Bbls.
For sale by D. ANDERSON
March 3 93-2w

Goshen Butter.

CHOICE article. For sale by
D. ANDERSON
March 3 93-2w

Seed Oats.

HEAVY WINTER OATS. For sale by
D. ANDERSON
March 3 93-2w

GUANO.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SONS
Feb'y 17 89-14w

Further Supplies of Books.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1859;
FATHER AND DAUGHTER, by Miss Bremer;
"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT," by Bulwer;
SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., &c.
March 7 E. J. HALE & SON

THE SOUTHERN HARMONY,—A Further Supply just received. E. J. HALE & SON
March 7.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER FOR MARCH 19. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
March 10.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1859.

NOTICE.—No name will be entered on our subscription list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to new subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on the Cash system will please notify us when making remittances.

CHARTER OF THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Standard publishes the act to charter a new Bank. As it is very long, we annex a synopsis of its provisions. The charter appears to us to be in the main a sensible and fair one, unencumbered with the usual restrictions and clogs which have prevented the Bank of the State from accepting a re-charter. But for the provision requiring all the capital to be paid in specie, there would be no doubt of the ready subscription of the whole amount of stock. How such an amount of specie is to be obtained, it is not easy to see. The present banks will of course be called on to furnish nearly all of it, and they have no excess of coin, though enough for their ordinary uses.

SECTION 1. Capital $2,500,000. Shares $100. Charter to expire Jan'y 1 1890. Real and personal estate not to exceed $7,500,000, including capital.

2. State to subscribe amount of Literary Fund now in Bank of the State stock, $500,000. University not more than $200,000. Individuals the residue. If stock not taken in 60 days after opening, books may be kept open 6 months.

3. Provides for scaling subscriptions, above two shares, in case of excess.

5. Payments on stock to be made only in specie: 25 per cent. to the commissioners at Raleigh at 1st general meeting: do. 90 days thereafter: do. 120 days thereafter: do. 120 days thereafter. Persons paying in advance to have discount of 6 per cent. per annum.

6. To go into operation when $1,000,000 has been subscribed, and $250,000 paid in. But no dividends until the whole capital has been paid in.

7. Directs the Treasurer to pledge the Literary Fund's stock in Bank of the State to raise money for the subscription as aforesaid.

8. No discount of paper made or endorsed by a stockholder until all his stock is paid in.

9, 10 and 11. Failure by a subscriber to pay an instalment will authorise legal proceedings for his whole subscription unpaid, or a sale of his whole stock, subscriber remaining liable for any deficiency. Assignment of stock before full payment renders subscriber and assignee liable, jointly and severally. The subscription of a delinquent to be deemed a promissory note payable to the bank.

12, 13, 14 and 15. Location, Raleigh. Ten Directors, State and individuals appointing in proportion to stock. State Directors to be appointed by Gov'r, Sec'y of State, and Comptroller, the Treasurer to be one of the number. Every Director to own at least 10 shares, and not to be a Director in any other Bank unless allowed by three-fourths of stockholders. President to be a member of the Board, and to be chosen by the Board.

16 and 17. Branches to be established by stockholders. Capital to be assigned by Directors. To be subject to such rules as Directors may prescribe, and after one year's notice may be removed by Directors. To be 5 Directors (stockholders) for each branch, and such officers and servants for Bank and branches as may be necessary, at such compensation as is deemed reasonable.

18. President and Directors to continue in office until successors are elected; and to exercise such power and authority as may be necessary, not inconsistent with the by-laws and laws of the land.

19. Dividends to be semi-annual.

20. Full reports of the condition of the Bank and its business to be made to the Public Treasurer and published in 2 Raleigh papers every 3 months.

21. Stockholders to fix time and place of annual meeting. Directors may call stockholders' meeting when they think proper. Persons owning 1-10 of the stock may do so, after 60 days' notice in 2 Raleigh papers, objects specified.

22. Treasurer or Governor's appointee to represent the State in meetings of stockholders.

23. Stockholders, U. S. citizens, may vote in person or by proxy. Stockholders only to be proxies.

24. Scales the voting in stockholders' meetings. The State's vote is always to bear the same ratio to individual stock represented as the State's stock to individual stock.

25. A majority to be a quorum of Directors.

26. Real estate to be only such as is necessary for the business, or required to secure debts.

27. To deal only in coin, bullion, exchange, notes, U. S. and N. C. stocks, &c.; investments in these last not to exceed one-half capital.

28. Notes payable to order as binding as individual notes; assignable by endorsement. Those payable to bearer negotiable and payable by delivery only.

29. Issues not less than $5; larger issues multiples of 5: issues less than $10 may be prohibited.

30. Circulation not more than double capital paid in, and treble specie on hand.

31. Rate of discount one half of one per cent. for every 30 days, in advance.

32. Notes not paid on demand to bear 12 per cent. interest. In case of suspension, except by written advice of Gov'r and Council, Treasurer to collect 4 per cent. per annum, during suspension, on its circulation at last statement.

33 and 34. Officers not to receive compensation for managing business for others, nor to shave notes out of doors and place them in bank as its property. Penalties: removal and disqualification; fine and imprisonment for misdemeanor.

35. To receive the Treasurer's deposits, if such as it receives from others.

36. Liable to prosecution for violation of charter at the Legislature's pleasure.

37. May be investigated by legislative committees.

38, 39, 40 and 41. Cashier's and President's duties, pains and penalties.

42. Notes to be issued originally where redeemable.

43. To lend the State at 90 days' notice a sum at no time to exceed $200,000.

44. Officers competent witnesses against the bank in usury suits.

45. Its demands upon persons or corporations may be met by its own notes, no matter where redeemable, but the notes of the bank or branch demanding, if any on hand, to be first used to meet demand.

46. Branch at Wentworth, provided $50,000 subscribed in Rockingham county.

47. Individual stock tax 30 cents a share, to be paid to Treasurer by Cashier. May be increased to $1, but not to exceed that in other banks hereafter chartered. Legislature at liberty to tax individual dividends at same rate as tax on interest. All property taken to secure debt subject to the usual tax.

N. C. Stocks have advanced in New York to 98¼, at which price sales were made on Friday.

THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.—It is the worst sign we have noticed for the management of the North Carolina Railroad, that the democratic papers, with scarcely an exception, keep from their readers a knowledge of the facts brought to light by the Committee of the Legislature, and the subsequent publications, *pro* and *con*. They not only do that, but they sneer at this and other papers which have considered it but respectful to the Committee and the Legislature to give a fair hearing to the Report of its labors. Do the democratic papers think that the investment of three millions by the State, and another million by individuals, is so picayune a matter that an inquiry into the way in which it has been managed is to be ridiculed or ignored? We, on the contrary, regard it as by far the most important pecuniary interest that the State has. It is not only important in itself, but upon its success depends the system of internal improvements in North Carolina. Let that work prosper, and pay good dividends into the State treasury, as we really hope and believe it soon will, and there will be no party in the State opposed to railroads, or hesitating to adopt a liberal policy in extending them.

Regarding the work as thus vitally important, we have not hesitated to take great labor in bringing the subject fairly before our readers. The democratic papers appear to be afraid of our "annoying" our readers thereby. That is a matter entirely between our readers and ourselves; and *we* have no fears on the subject. We doubt if we could have published any thing that would have been read with more avidity. In return for their fears that we annoy our readers, we must be permitted to say, that in our opinion no North Carolina paper does its duty, or deserves the approval of its readers, which fails to inform them upon a subject of such magnitude.

We have no prejudices against the President of the Road, nor the slightest sympathy, personal or political, with those "democratic knaves," as Mr. Fisher calls them, who are endeavoring to put him out, and put themselves in, the office of President. We have very serious doubts whether any one who is likely to succeed him would do half as well as he has done. We say this deliberately. But to insure either his or their faithful performance of duty, and especially to secure confidence in that faithful performance, it is rigl.t that the doors should be thrown wide open to the fullest investigation, whether of any one isolated fact or of all the transactions of the officers, from the beginning to the present time. We blame Mr. Fisher for manifesting the slightest repugnance to either a partial or a thorough investigation; indeed for not demanding such investigation, which failed in a body containing a majority of his friends, though insisted on by others. We blame him for the exhibition of ill temper towards the committee and others; for an inclination to fight his way through, instead of calmly *writing* his way through. He has abundant talent to do this—few men are a match for him, if he has right on his side and will preserve his temper.

We have been led away from our purpose, which was mainly to say, that the last Greensborough Patriot contains a most belligerent correspondence between Mr. Fisher and Mr. C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer of the Company, (published by the latter,) in which the Treasurer repeatedly pronounces the President's statements "utterly untrue," "unqualifiedly false," "unjust," &c. and tells him that "the menaces and threats in your letter only excite my contempt." The President has two or three long letters, full of charges of "ingratitude," "ungentlemanly conduct," &c., and professing his readiness to give the Treasurer "satisfaction," for which purpose he went to Greensborough, giving the Treasurer special notice of the time of his proposed visit. The Treasurer replies to all this, that it is not *his* business to seek satisfaction "for having denounced *him* for making statements wilfully and knowingly false."

And so the matter rested at the latest dates.

"THE PLACE THEREOF SHALL KNOW THEM NO MORE FOREVER."—Among the men who closed their public career forever on the 4th inst., are two Senators, who have made a figure in the political world, in a very different way, but who yet have had many friends as aspirants for the highest office in the gift of the people. We mean John Bell and Gen. Sam Houston (not Samuel, but Sam, as he delights to call himself.) His bear-skin waistcoat will be seen no more in the Senate. The memory of his marriage, of his desertion of his wife and abdication of the Governorship of Tennessee at the same time, of his domestication among the Indians, of his apocryphal deeds of glory at San Jacinto, with numerous other things for which he has been more notorious than honored, (all of which were so graphically portrayed by Johnston in the American Whig Review of June 1846, we believe it was,) will gradually fade from the public mind, as the view of the said waistcoat will disappear from the public vision; and the only wonderful thing about him that will be remembered is that he was seriously thought of for the Presidency so much before his time. That office has dwindled considerably since the days of Madison, but it is yet a long way above Sam Houston. He is ahead of time. Fifty years hence,—perhaps even twenty—we may get down to men of his stamp.

John Bell is a man of different character, habits and talents—immeasurably above "Sam" in all respects. With more than ordinary ability as a statesman, he has always behaved himself in Congress as a gentleman, of irreproachable public and private character. He has, however, lacked the qualities which attach the public to him as a popular leader; and so his ambition to be President—it is understood he has had such ambition—has not been seconded to a sufficient extent even to secure a nomination. He was, however, a Senator of whom no one ever had occasion to be ashamed; and, though not among those who favored his Presidential aspirations, we do regret to see him—one of the old landmarks—removed from the Senate.

U. S. Bank Circulation.—The bank circulation throughout the country, at present, amounts to fifty-eight hundred and ninety-three and a third millions of dollars.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.—At the meeting of Magistrates of Cumberland County on Thursday last, Gurdon Deming, Esq., Chairman of the County Court, resigned that office, on account of increasing difficulty of hearing, and Duncan G. McRae, Esq. was elected Chairman in his stead. Wm. B. Wright, Esq. the Senior member of the Bar, on behalf of his brethren, feelingly expressed the acknowledgments of himself and his associates to the retiring Chairman, for his uniform courtesy and efficiency, whilst in office. And on motion, the action of the Bar was ordered to be recorded on the Minutes of the Court.

Wm. G. Matthews, Esq. was re-elected County Trustee.

Jos. Arey, Duncan Shaw, and A. J O'Hanlon, Esqrs., were re-elected Committee of Finance.

The following taxes were laid:—

For County Uses, Real Estate	14 cents;	Poll,	26 cents.
" Jury "	"	11 "	"	24 "
" Poor "	"	13 "	"	23 "
" Mutes "	"	1 "	"	6 "
" Interest on Railroad Sub'n	20			1.20
		59		1.99
For which add State Tax		20		80
		79		$2.79

It is expected that the Railroad tax will be reduced after this year, or certainly after the next, as there will doubtless be dividends from the road, applicable to the payment of the interest.

The Chairman, D. G. McRae, Esq. and Daniel McDiarmid and David McNeill, Esqrs., were appointed to represent the County in meetings of the Railroad Company. The Court ratified the acceptance of the amended Charter.

Under the Act of the late Legislature, a Special Term was appointed on the 5th Monday in May, for trial of civil causes only. The regular term commences on the 1st Monday in June, so that there will be a session of two consecutive weeks.

N. C. MOUNTAIN SCENERY.—We have received from the author, Henry E. Colton, Esq., a copy of his handsome little book on the "Mountain Scenery of North Carolina." As we have heretofore stated, Mr. Colton has qualified himself to write intelligently on this interesting subject, by many a tramp, on foot, on horseback, and in carriage, through the region which he describes.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.—The Greensborough Patriot learns that an enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Dan River Coalfield Road was held in Wentworth on Tuesday of last week, and enough of stock was at once subscribed or pledged to secure the charter.

NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The President promptly filled the office vacated by the death of Gov. Brown, by nominating to the Senate on Wednesday the Hon. Joseph Holt, (who held the office of Commissioner of Patents,) and the Senate promptly confirmed the nomination.

THE POST OFFICE UNDER PROTEST.—It is stated that on the 5th inst. drafts on the Post Office Department from contractors to the extent of $300,000 were protested. This is the first fruits of the defeat of the Post Office appropriation bill.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.—On Wednesday, after Executive Session, a committee was appointed to inform the President that the Senate had disposed of the business before it and was ready to adjourn, unless he had further communications to make. A message was received from the President announcing Gov. Brown's death, and the usual proceedings took place.

On Thursday, the Senate adjourned.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—The Republicans have in New Hampshire, elected Governor, Congressmen and large majorities in the two Houses of the Legislature.

Three State elections are yet to take place this spring, viz: In Connecticut on the 4th of April, in Rhode Island on the 6th of April, and in Virginia on the 26th of May. In each of these States a Governor is to be chosen, and also members in the next Congress.

EUROPEAN NEWS—THE WAR PANIC.

In the British House of Commons (according to the Arabia's advices) Sir Charles Napier mentioned the fact that a few nights ago a French ship-of-war anchored off Spithead, departing before morning, and asked if the Admiralty were cognizant of the fact, and also if it was done for the purpose of taking soundings. Sir J. Pakington replied affirmatively, but knew nothing of the purpose. There was nothing unusual in the fact.

Lord Palmerston called attention to the state of Europe, with a view of asking whether the Government were in a position to make any declaration that peace would probably remain uninterrupted. Mr. d'Israeli expressed the conviction that the great Powers had no wish to disturb the settlement of 1815, although there were circumstances touching Italy calculated to excite apprehensions. He alluded to the prospect of an evacuation of the Roman States by the French and Austrian troops, and to Lord Cowley's conciliatory mission to Vienna, and closed by appealing to the House to postpone a discussion, and trust to the efforts of the Gov't to preserve peace.

Sir J. Pakington then brought forward the navy estimates. During the debate Sir Charles Napier asserted that France had command of the British Channel; but this Lord Pakington denied. The number of men asked for was promptly granted.

In the House of Lords Lord Malmsbury said the Government was led to believe that at no very distant period the Austrian and French troops would evacuate the Roman States at the request of the Papal Government.

In France rumors continued warlike, but Lord Cowley's mission had increased the hopes of peace. It is reported that orders to prepare for the campaign in Italy were given by the Emperor immediately after his return from Compeigne. Another circular had been issued by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the Departments. Its purpose is to express the confident hope that, notwithstanding the emperor's desire to maintain peace, should he be forced into a war he may count on the patriotism and devotion of the French people.

The Times' correspondent says the Emperor of Austria is preparing for a vigorous defence of the Italian States. The Austrian army in Italy is to be placed on a war footing.

The North Briton has arrived since the Arabia, with very warlike news, but its dates are 3 days older. The announcement made by Ministers in the English Parliament that they had special reason to hope that the Austrian and French troops would soon be withdrawn from Rome indicated that peace would continue, notwithstanding the currency of many warlike rumors.

"THE PROVERBIAL INJUNCTION TO HEAR THE OTHER SIDE."—The Wilmington Journal, after deceiving its readers into the belief that we published only one side of the railroad controversy, is as dumb as an oyster on our suggestion that it has done us gross injustice. It is the Journal's readers that hear but one side.

The Fugitive Slave Law Declared Constitutional.—An important decision was delivered on the 7th instant, in the United States Supreme Court, by the Chief Justice, in the case of the United States *vs.* Sherman H. Booth, the Supreme Court *vs.* error to the supreme court of Wisconsin. The case involved the right of State courts to release, on *habeas corpus*, parties in custody under process of the United States for offences against the laws of the United States. This was done by the court below in the instance of an arrest under judgment by the district court of the United States for a violation of the fugitive slave law. The whole conduct of the court below was held to be totally illegal and virtually revolutionary; that the marshal had a right, and it was his duty, to resist by force any such interference on the part of the State powers; and that the fugitive slave act was clearly constitutional.—*National Intelligencer.*

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 6th Jan'y, by Giles Fowler, Esq. Mr. HUGH MOORE, of Moore county, to Miss JENNETTE LOCKMAY, of Sampson.

In Sampson county, on the 22d ult., by Rev. Stephen Senter, Mr. HAYWOOD BUTLER, to Miss SABRA J. daughter of Bluman H. Crumpler, Esq.

At Spring Garden, New Hanover county, on the 10th inst., by G. J. Moore, Esq., S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D., to Miss A. V. MOORE, daughter of the late A. L. Moore.

DIED,

In Moore Co., Feb'y 1, Mrs. NANCY ELLIS, wife of Allen Ellis, aged 76 years 1 month and 5 days. She was a member of the Methodist Church.

Town papers copy.

Very suddenly, at an advanced age, at the residence of Mr. Jas. A. Smith, in Robeson county, Mrs. CATHARINE TAYLOR, a native of Scotland, but for many years a resident of Wilmington, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church in that place.

Departed this life, at the residence of Mr. Daniel B. Nicholson, in Richmond county, on the evening of March 4th, ANNA LELIA, infant daughter of Mr. R. N. and Mrs. Mary Ann Fairley, aged 8 months and 19 days.

"And they brought unto Him also infants, that He would touch them: but when His disciples saw it they rebuked them: but Jesus called them unto Him, and said, suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the Kingdom of God."

LUKE, XVIII. 15, 16.

"Alas! how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered my heart;
Fair, fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we're called to part!
And shall my bleeding heart arraign
That God, whose ways are love?
Or vainly cherish anxious pain
For her who rests above?"

J. P. M.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 14.

BACON,	11½ a 12	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX,	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES, F. F.	20 a 00	LARD,	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	50 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11¼ a 11½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 11	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	21 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Bro. Sheetings	8½ a 00	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 00
FLOUR—		Northern do.	75 a 0 00
Family	6 25 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	47 a 0 50
Super.	6 00 a 0 00	Northern do.	38 a 0 40
Fine	5 75 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 50 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn	90 a 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat	00 a 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye	90 a 1 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats	a 65	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	85 a 90	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	10 a 11	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 50 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard	1 20 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits	43½ a 0 44

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—The market is well supplied.

Cotton—We advance our quotations, at which sales were made Friday and Saturday. No sales this morning.

Cotton Yarn—In consequence of the advance in Cotton, Yarns have been put up 1 cent per lb. and are firm. No change has been made in Sheetings.

Flour—Sales have been made at advanced quotations.

Corn—Heavy.

Northern Whiskey—Has advanced 3 to 4 cts. per gall.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 12, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow $3, Hard 1 70. Spirits firm at 48. Rosin, common 1 15 to 1 20. Tar 1 80. Bacon, N. C. hog round 11½. Hay, Southern 80. Timber, sales of 5 rafts at $5, $7, 7 25, 8 50, 9 25.

At New York, Cotton very active and buoyant under the news; Middling Uplands 12¾. Spirits 50 to 52.

CARD.

To the Gentlemen of Fayetteville.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 16th OF MARCH, WE shall open, next door West of Edwin Glover's,

A Large and Splendid Assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

To which we invite the attention of the Gentlemen of Fayetteville.

OUR CUTTER,

Who acknowledges NO SUPERIOR, will for a few days only be at the above place, to take the measures of those who may favor us with their patronage.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

March 11 1t

NEW CAPE FEAR BRIDGE.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to a joint stock company are now open for subscriptions to build a Bridge across Cape Fear River at or near a point three miles above the Clarendon Bridge, to be decided by the stockholders. Those who feel interested can call at the store of A. N. McDonald, Fayetteville, or at the store of G. W. Lawrence, Mary's Garden, where they can have an opportunity of subscribing. Call soon, as we only lack a few thousand dollars of having the stock taken—also, we wish to build the bridge as soon as possible. Shares fifty dollars each.

March 12. 96-

WESTERN RAIL ROAD CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western R. R. Co., will take place on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, in the Town Hall in Fayetteville.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

March 12, 1859. 96-

Great Sale of Land.—7000 Acres.

THE above Lands are located from one to nine miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, on the Coal Fields Rail Road and Cape Fear River. Some of these lands are said to be the most valuable in Cumberland County or in this part of the State, for Black-jack wood, Turpentine, Ton-Timber or Lumber, and for Farming not to be excelled.

NOTICE!

TO the land-buyers of Sampson, Duplin, New Hanover, Bladen, &c., who are paying from $5 to $20 an acre for lands miles off from any convenient mode of getting to market, come and buy lands that are close to market, from ½ to ⅔ the price, worth double as much. The above lands will be sold in lots to suit buyers, on accommodating terms. Those wanting to buy will do well to call soon if they want first chance.

A. N. McDONALD.

March 9. 96-tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line, March 12 and 14.—Strs Fanny, Rowan and Southerner, with goods for D & W McLaurin, H & E J Lilly, E F Moore, J Martine, B Rose, T S Lutterloh, P McQueen, G W Williams & Co, Starr & Williams, R E Heide, J W Powers, W E Troy, J O Boon & Co, Beaver Creek Co, E J Lilly, J Kyle, J C Poe, J W Lett, J T Houston.

AUCTION SALES.

AT SALES ROOM, on Tuesday afternoon next, at 3½ o'clock, will be sold at auction, CHEESE, ADAMANTINE CANDLES, BLACK TEA, PEPPER, SPICE, GINGER, WINDOW GLASS, and a great variety of other goods. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week, at early candle light, will be sold DRY GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of Fancy Goods. Terms liberal and made known at sale.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

March 14. 96-1t

DRUGS!

Samuel J. Hinsdale,

Has received large additions to his stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, WINDOW GLASS, TRUSSES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c.

Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call. ☞Orders attended to with promptness.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

March 14, 1859 96-

Bacon, Lard & Butter.

I AM NOW RECEIVING A VERY LARGE STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part as follows:—

40 Hhds. Bacon, Sides, Shoulders and Hams;
20 Bbls. Leaf Lard;
10 Firkins Butter;
50 Sacks Coffee;
50 Bbls. Sugar, assorted;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff, Eagle Mills;
40 Boxes No. 1 Soap;
20 M Cigars;
10 Cases Matches;
20 Boxes Tobacco;
130 Bbls. Corn Whiskey, pure article;
35 " Apple Brandy;
30 " Cognac Do.;
25 " N. E Rum;
50 Boxes Candy;
25 " Adamantine Candles.

The above goods were selected by myself with care, and at a reduced price for cash, and all persons buying such goods in this market will do well to examine my stock.

E. F. MOORE.

March 10 96-4t

Boots and Shoes.

WE are receiving a large stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, embracing every variety of style and quality,

Suitable for Spring and Summer Wear.

The Stock was selected with care from the best manufactories with reference to style and durability, which we offer cheap for cash, or to prompt paying customers.

—ALSO—

Trunks, Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins, with a general assortment of Shoe Findings.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

March 14, 1859 96-6w

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of H. L. MYROVER & CO., was dissolved some time since by the withdrawal of Wm. J. Myrover, and since that time the business has been conducted alone by the subscriber.

H. L. MYROVER.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has associated with him in business Mr. GEORGE W. WIGHTMAN The name of the firm hereafter will be Myrover & Wightman.

H. L. MYROVER.

March 11. 96-6t

200 Bbls. of Herring.

FOR sale, very low, 200 Bbls Herring, by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 14 96

MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

THE Scenery of the Mountains of Western North Carolina and Northwestern South Carolina, illustrated by a large Map and four Engravings. By Henry E. Colton. Price 60 cents.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

March 14.

J. R. BULLA,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ASHEBORO', N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

March 10, 1859 26*6m

Negroes to Sell.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Robeson, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 7th day of April next, at the late residence of Catharine McLean, deceased, the Negroes belonging to the estate of said deceased.

A credit of six months will be given, purchasers giving bond and good securities.

D. S. MORRISON, Com'r.

Melrose, Robeson Co., March 12 96*2t

Carolinian and Presbyterian copy and send bill to D. S. M.

Land for Sale.

THE LANDS OF JAS. I. McKAY, Dec'd, in Columbus County, will be sold at Whiteville TUESDAY of Superior Court.

D. CROMARTIE, Agent.

March 9 96-3t

Wil. Journal three times.

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.

Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Wright, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, or they will find their paper in the hands of collecting officers.

ISAAC C. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

March 10. 95-6tpd

McCAY & STOW,

SUCCESSORS TO

STOW & SMART,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Shovels, Nails, Hollow ware, &c.

37 WARREN ST. NEAR BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

T. M. SACKETT

Would be pleased to see his friends at the above House.

Feb'y 23, 1859 91-3m1mi

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ily

ATLANTIC MUTUAL

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

CAROLINA CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina.

THIS COMPANY being duly organized, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance upon

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, Ships and their Cargoes,

And most kinds of property, at remunerative rates of premium.

It is aimed in the organization of this Company, to make a safe medium for Indemnity and Protection to the assured in case of Loss. An honorable and upright course of dealing, and a faithful fulfillment of its contracts, will at all times characterize the business of the Company.

Applications for Insurance may be made at the office of the Company, or to its authorized Agents.

DIRECTORS.

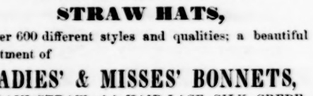
John A Parrott,	William S Long,
Levi T Oglesby,	David W Bell,
W B Grant,	A B Chapin,
David S Jones,	Samuel Leffers,
Geo W Dill,	Joel H Davis,
Col Thos J Blakely,	D A Hargett,
Luke Blackman,	E Mallett.

OFFICERS.

John A Parrott,	President.
Levi T Oglesby,	Vice President,
W S Long,	Treasurer,
E A Thompson,	Attorney,
A B Chapin,	Secretary.

W B Grant, W S Long, David W Bell, } EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

March 12. 96-6m



WM. CARTER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers

OF ALL KINDS OF

Leather, Saddles and Harness,

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 15, 1859. 99

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would inform her friends and customers that she still continues to manufacture a superior article of CANDY. Wholesale price for one hundred pounds and upwards, eighteen cents. Orders accompanied with the CASH will receive prompt attention.

MRS. M. BANKS,

Green Street.

March 10. 95-2w

BRIDGE & ORRELL,

31 and 33 Dey Street,

NEW YORK.

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER AT WHOLESALE, one of the largest and most varied stocks of

STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS,

BONNETS, &c.,

In this city; comprising, Men's and Boy's

Wool and Soft Fur Hats,

in over 400 different styles and qualities;

SILK HATS,

of their own manufacture, latest shapes;

MEN'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S

STRAW HATS,

in over 600 different styles and qualities; a beautiful assortment of

LADIES' & MISSES' BONNETS,

in PLAIN STRAW, rich HAIR LACE, SILK, CREPE, &c. Also, a great variety of

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S BLOOMERS, PRINCESS ROYALS, HOSMARS, EQUESTRIAN HATS, &c., &c., Trimmed and Untrimmed.

French and American

Artificial Flowers, Ruches, &c.

Also,

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,

in every quality and of the latest styles. [☞ *They give especial attention to this department.* ☜]

To Hatters and those who buy by the

CASE, the advertisers will sell as LOW as any exclusive Package House in the trade—as they obtain the same goods from the same sources, and have the ability to purchase as CHEAP as the best.

March 9, 1859 95-1m

CHINA, GLASS,

AND CROCKERY.

W. N. TILLINGHAST

HAS received most of his Spring Stock, and has now in Store, a large supply of Common, WHITE GRANITE, BLUE, PINK, and other Earthenware. Also, a new style of *Purple-flowered* Ware, which is the prettiest colored ware in market. He has also a large stock of Glass-ware and Looking-Glasses.

March 10, 1859 95tf

NEW STOCK

Of Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

E. GLOVER

HAS returned from the North with a large Stock of Goods in his line, consisting of Watches of all kinds and prices, from $8 to $160; Gold Chains of all kinds and prices; Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings and Bracelets, a large stock; Gold Lockets, Finger Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Silver Spoons of all kinds; a fine lot Silver Cups, Plated Castors and Candle Sticks, Cake Baskets; Clocks, Military Goods and every thing usually kept in a Jewelry Store, which he is prepared to sell on reasonable terms. His friends and the public are invited to call and examine.

March 8, 1859 95-3m

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypd

The Revenue Law.

A FEW COPIES, pamphlet form, for sale at the BOOKSTORE.

Destructive Fire at Magnolia.—We regret to learn that last night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out at the watering station of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co., at Magnolia, on the western side of the road. The fire extended to the store and warehouse of Messrs. Merriman & Newberry, near adjoining, which was burned. Also, a house belonging to Mr. Monk, and a small tenement of which we do not know the owner; also the office and residence of Dr. Faison. Some other small buildings were also burned.

It is about the time when the merchants in Kenansville are getting on the spring stocks, and if some known to be on the way had got that far, the amount of goods destroyed in the R. Road warehouse must have been very heavy. Otherwise the loss to the Company will be comparatively inconsiderable. The loss to Messrs. Merriman & Newberry is estimated at over twenty thousand dollars, of which six thousand five hundred are covered by insurance. The loss to Mr. Monk and Dr. Faison we cannot even approximate, but it must be pretty large.

These are all the particulars we have been able to obtain. It is a severe blow to the rising village of Magnolia, or Strickland's as it used to be called, but will not, we trust, permanently affect its prosperity, or that of the enterprising citizens who have been heavy losers.—*Wil. Journal.*

The amount of goods saved is larger and the loss not so heavy as at first supposed.

Ex-President Fillmore, in a speech lately made in Cincinnati, in response to the congratulations of the national American Association of that city, said that he had retired from public life forever.

Harvard University has a fund of $1,009,636, nearly all of which is safely and profitably invested.

MARRIED,

In Goldsboro,' on the 2d inst, Dr. M. D. CRATON to Miss ANNIE, daughter of Richard Washington, Esq.

In Jackson, Tennessee, on the 14th ult., Hon. CALVIN GRAVES of Caswell, N. C., and Mrs. MARY L. LEA, formerly of Petersburg, Va.

In Bladen County, on the 23rd inst. by John H. Clark Esq., Mr. ARELEN FORMYDUVAL of Columbus Co., to Miss REBECCA, eldest daughter of Daniel Shaw, Esq.

DIED,

At the residence of Mr. Samuel Mims, in this place, on Monday last, Mrs. HARRIETT DAVIS, wife of Mr Wm. Davis, of Bladen county, and daughter of the late Rev. David Thames.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 9.—Steamer Flora McDonald with passengers and goods for M A Baker, Welsh & Weisiger, J M Vann, R G Lindsay, A G Thornton, A Holmes, A Johnson, Tysor & Kelly, D Murphy, Union Mfg Co, G Lauder, J N Smith, J A Worth, Myrover & Wightman, Jos Utley, W Draughon, Mrs D G Worth, J M Worth & Son, W W Dye, N K Bryan, J & D G Worth, J A Pemberton, W K Blake, G W Williams & Co, J & N A Cameron, C W Andrews, H T Moffitt, A A McKethan, E W Maffitt, S T Hawley & Son, G & L Brandt.

Lutterloh's Line. March 9—Str Fanny, with goods for W Bow, M A Baker, W Martin, Jo Ottarburg, J R Lee, J Shaw, H & E J Lilly, S J Hinsdale, G W Williams & Co, Beaver Crk Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, T S Lutterloh.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving, and in a few days will have in store, a very large Stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES,
UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE
CLOTHING, &c., &c.

To which the attention of Wholesale Purchasers is invited. H. & E. J. LILLY.
March 5, 1859. 94*6t

SPIRIT BARREL COOPER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to hire a SPIRIT BARREL COOPER.
JOHN C. WILLIAMS.
Averasboro' P. O., March 4. 93*3w

MAPES' Super-Phosphates of Lime.

For Cotton, Tobacco and all other Crops.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.

Nitrogenized Super-phosphates of Lime, per Ton, 2000 lbs.,	$50
Cotton and Tobacco Ditto, per Ton 2000 lbs.,	40
Potash Super-phosphate of Lime, " "	35
Mapes' " " "	40

ALL these Phosphates are made after the recipe and under the direction of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes. 100 lbs. of the Nitrogenized Super-phosphates have been found in practice to equal, both in power and lasting effect, 185 lbs. of the best Peruvian Guano.

Highly recommended by Col. E. N. Fuller of Edisto Island, S. C.; Prof. Chas. Upham Shepard, formerly of Yale College; Dr. James Higgins, State Chemist of Maryland; Stockhardt in his "Chemical Field Notes", and many others.

In bags of 160 lbs. each.

Circulars sent on application by mail.
CHARLES V. MAPES,
143 Fulton St., N. Y.

The Working Farmer,

By Prof. JAMES J. MAPES,—complete in 10 vols. Price —Vol. 1, 50 cents; Vols. 2 to 10, $1 each.
March 4 94*4tpd

Cotton Lands for Sale.

I HAVE in different sized Tracts, about EIGHT THOUSAND ACRES for sale, of as good land for the growth of Cotton, as can be found in the United States. Situated in one of the best cotton growing districts, being all Arkansas River lands, the yearly average production of which is one bale of cotton, or fifty bushels of corn, to the acre. All of the Land is below Little Rock, and on or near to the Arkansas river. I will sell it on very accommodating terms, and in such sized tracts as will suit purchasers; the price varying, on account of quality and location, from five to twenty-five dollars an acre. The purchaser, by paying interest, can fix the payments to suit himself. Or, I will take an interest with the purchaser in the cultivation of the lands, if he will furnish the hands to cultivate them, and, after deducting all expenses attending their cultivation, wait until the profits of their productions will pay the purchase money.

Persons wishing to purchase, can ascertain further particulars by addressing
GEORGE BRODIE,
Little Rock, Arkansas.
Jan'y 1859 86*10tpd

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.
Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, Attorneys at Law,

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.
DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.
Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1859.

Freeman Brodwell vs. Robeena Whitlaw.

Petition to declare marriage null and void.

IT appearing that the defendant is not a resident of this State, and that personal notice cannot be served on her: This is therefore to notify the said Robeena Whitlaw, that she be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Term of the Court to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead to the said Petition, or the Petition will be heard ex parte and the prayer of the Petitioner will be allowed accordingly.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, this the 17th day of February, A. D. 1859. A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.
[Pr adv $4 20] 90*6t

T. WADDILL

HAS TAKEN CHARGE OF THE

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

With efficient aid in the different departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the Patrons of the House.

☞ Raleigh and Warsaw four-horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House Daily, and the Salem Stage Tri-weely.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1. 51-1y

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.
P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1858. 86-tf

WAYNE HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE undersigned announces to the public that he has taken charge of the above Establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month. And he assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Table supplied with the best the market affords.
JAS. G. SMITH.
Goldsboro', Jan'y 28, 1859 84-1yr

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ⅓ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.	
Amount of property now insured,	$1,474,922 34
Amount premium notes now on hand,	224,968 23
Cash premiums received,	32,317 41

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steele,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
May 21, 1858. 13Y

Water Wheels! Water Wheels!!

WE are now manufacturing VANDEWATER'S IMPROVED

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish wheel and principal gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the wheel and gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

☞ Reference given and required.
HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George Co., Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va. 6-y

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.
JNO. M. ROSE,
Agent for Pensions.
Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

Notice.—Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
Feb'y 14, 1859 88-9m

WANTED,

75 NEGROES for a Mississippi plantation, men, boys, girls, and some good families.
EPHR. PAGE.
Fayetteville, May 6, 1858. 8tf

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the **Liver**—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint**, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, **purifying the blood**, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, **and, what is better, prevented**, by the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic**, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus**, and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhœa** in its worst forms, while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy**, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever**, and all **Fevers** of a **Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York.

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov'r 11. 62-1y

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sand-hills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.
THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

Land for Sale.

JOHN T. GILMORE now offers for sale a portion of his swamp lands in the county of Cumberland about 14 miles below Fayetteville, and about 1½ miles East of the Cape Fear River. The entire swamp has been successfully drained, of the large body of water by which it was heretofore covered. The land is apparently level, being free from ridges (which are so common to swamp lands generally,) whilst there is an abundance of fall, by which the rain water can be carried off by ordinary ditches. A small portion of the land has been in cultivation about 7 years, and those persons who have seen the crops regard the land as equal in fertility to any they have seen in this State or elsewhere. The location is healthy, the neighborhood good, and the access to Fayetteville and Wilmington easy by means of a good road 1½ miles in length leading directly to the river. Besides this, it is within 3 miles of a beautiful little village, upon a high and healthy Bluff, at the river, with a Store, Ware-house and first-rate landing. All which afford many conveniences to the neighborhood. As several persons have spoken of purchasing, this is deemed a proper time to call their attention to the subject, inasmuch as there is a crop now growing upon a small portion of the land, by which they can judge of its production. ☞ Reasonable terms will be given to the purchaser.
Sept. 10, 1858. 45tf

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varieties; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.
J. H. HAUGHTON.
Nov. 12, 1857. 60tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 Acres, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses; Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes.
A. W. WILSON.
Oct. 15, 1858. 57tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!! Turpentine!!!

80,000 TURPENTINE BOXES on and near the Rail Road, about 5 to 6 miles from Fayetteville, will be rented on good terms to any person wishing to embark in the business.

Also, a good SAW and GRIST MILL, and TWO SMALL FARMS.

Also, TWO OF THE RICHEST FARMS in the County of Cumberland, one about one mile from the Market House, known as the Bailey place; the other about 9 miles from town, known as the celebrated Ashe Lands, which has 250 or 300 acres cleared land, which if properly cultivated, will produce an average of 30 bushels of Corn per acre.

Those wishing to rent said Lands must apply soon, or they cannot be rented.

For particulars apply to C. E. Leete, Fayetteville, who is authorised to rent in my absence.
A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1859 87-

690 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington & Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired. ANGUS McGILL.
Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

HOUSE, LOT AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.
F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
May 3, 1858. 7tf

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Company have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't, or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r
Western R. R. Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

Carolina City, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of Murray's Line of First Class Packets to this and Morehead City, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.
WM. B. GRANT.
July 29, 1858. 32-1y

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

YOU ARE HEREBY notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be held in the Town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 22d day of March next, for the purpose of considering the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed during its recent session, entitled "An Act to protect the interest of the State of North Carolina in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company" and of assenting or dissenting to the same. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES CASSIDEY, Prest.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 18. 90-1m

NOTICE.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
400 Casks LIME;
50 Bales HAY;
5 Bbls. GLUE.
For sale by WORTH & UTLEY.
July 10, 1858. 27-

AT THE HOTEL CORNER.

CALL AT THE MUSICAL STORE, where you will find FIDDLES, FLUTES, FIFES, DRUMS, ACCORDEONS, HARPS, &c., &c.; Also, TOYS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the Grass-hopper up to the Elephant; A few pair very fine VASES, LAMPS and Lamp GLASSES; Fine SNUFF, CIGARS, Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO; Ink; Blacking; fine and highly perfumed SOAPS, Extracts, Colognes; CORDIALS, a few doz. very superior for table use; Jellies; fine China Tea-Sets for Children, Willow Ware; Ladies' Work-Boxes; Fishing Tackle and Hooks; Mace; Cloves, Spice, and Soda; Also, large variety of JEWELRY and TRINKETS; Gent's Pocket Companions; Conversation Cards; FRUITS, NUTS, CANDIES; And a large variety of articles too numerous to mention.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to call, as bargains will be given. A. N. McDONALD.
Feb'y 9 87-
Carolinian copy.

STATIONERY.

In addition to our present stock we are receiving

150 Reams Paper,

Embracing every variety of
CAP, LETTER,
BATH LETTER,
COMMERCIAL NOTE,
BILL HEAD,
FOLIO POST,
and NOTE PAPERS.

60 M. ENVELOPES, of every description.
1 case English and American SLATES, assorted sizes.
100 gross STEEL PENS; Pen-holders; School Ink-Stands;
VISITING CARDS; BLANK BOOKS, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 12

THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE STATE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
W. OVERBY.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 23, 1858. 57-6m

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.
August 27, 1856. tf

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE; Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN

Lime, Plaster, Hair, Cement, Land Plaster; Robinson's Manipulated Guano; Tasker & Clark's Phosphatic Fertilizer.

☞ Orders for above articles filled without charge of commission. Terms: CASH.
Feb'y 25, 1859 92-9tpd

J. CARLETON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

(LATE KNOWLES & CARLETON,)

127 Fulton St., New York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of the late Firm at the above No., where he is prepared with a handsome stock of desirable goods, and the assistance of a Cutter of acknowledged reputation, to fill all orders to entire satisfaction. The best of workmanship and a perfect fit warranted, without charging the extravagant Broadway prices.
Feb'y 28 92-1m

FOR SALE.

2000 CATAWBA GRAPE VINES;
100 Black Hamburg Do.;
500 MOCK ORANGE;
500 NORWAY SPRUCE;
100 MAGNOLIAS;
100 TREE BOX;
100 PEAR TREES, extra quality;
100 CHERRY Do., " "
And many other articles in the Nursery line.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 28 92-3w

LIME.

400 CASKS unslaked Lime, for sale very low, for farming purposes; 100 ditto, for plastering and brick-laying. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 28 92-3w

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS:
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.
For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Turpentine Hackers, Scrapers, Pullers and Dippers,

ALL of the first quality, can be had at M. A. BAKER'S GUN SHOP, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 15, 1858. 80tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers and others.

I AM fully prepared to make or repair TURPENTINE STILLS, or do any thing in the Copper or Sheet Iron work, at the shortest notice.
M. A. BAKER.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1859. 82tf

Herring! Herring!! Herring!!!

50 BBLS. No. 1 Herring, just received and for sale by J. R. McDUFFIE.
Feb'y 19 90-4w

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes State Cheese;
10 Bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.
Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Gill Net and Seine Twine.

50 LBS. Gill Net Twine;
190 lbs. Seine "
Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Corn and Whiskey.

1000 BUSHELS good White Corn.
150 Bbls. Whiskey.
30 " Apple Brandy.
15 " N. E. Rum.
For sale for CASH by E. F. MOORE & CO.
Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

North Carolina Readers.

NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

North Carolina.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILEY.

NUMBER 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are.

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence*, and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Reader of merely a local interest.

2. *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3. *Economy*, the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4. *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions*, containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.
E. J. HALE & SON.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
May 3, 1858. 7tf

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.
Oct'r 11, 1858. 53-tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also *The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."*
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24. 66tf

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish, at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order. BEVERLY ROSE.
July 8. 26tf

BACON.

CHOICE North Carolina BACON, Also, Western Sides and Shoulders,
Oct. 14.—54-tf] C. B. COOK.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.
Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

S. & J GOULDING,

No. 18 John Street, New York,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons,	**Feathers,**
Ruches,	**Flowers,**
Laces,	**Millinery Goods,**

Berthes, Capes, &c. &c.

GOODS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

Buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.
Jan'y 17, 1858 80*3m

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital, $150,000. Securely Invested.

Office, WHITLOCK BUILDING, No. 136 NASSAU, Cor. Beekman St.

THIS Company have in contemplation establishing Agencies in several important sections of the Union; gentlemen desiring to act as Agents for this Company will please apply, by letter, stating references, what Companies (if any) they are now Agents for, and the probable amount of business that can be controlled for this Company.
WM. CHAUNCEY, President,
WM. HOLDREDGE, Vice President,
JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.
March 4. 94*3tpd

A Gift with Every Book

WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.00

OUR new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other book selling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered; *mailed free to any address.*

Send for a Catalogue.
D. W. EVANS, EVANS & CO.,
J. H. PRESTON, Publishers,
677 Broadway, New York City.
Sept. 24. 49*6mos.eowpd

The N. York Ledger for March 12. E. J. HALE & SON.

DR. DEEMS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES,

WILSON, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION comprises Schools of Languages, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Music, Design, and Belles Lettres. It has a healthy location, ample Faculty, and commodious buildings. The pupils are charged from their entrance only. The students in the Male Department have the military drill without extra expense. The young ladies board with the Rector's family. For circulars apply to Prof. RADCLIFFE, Wilson, N. C.
Feb. 25. 92-*1mopd

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,

THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THIS Institution is pleasantly located on the North Carolina Rail Road, one hour's ride from Salisbury, and about the same from Greensborough. The Spring Session has just opened with 79 pupils, a number exceeding that of the opening of any former Session. We have a large four-story building, well warmed and ventilated, with a full corps of

COMPETENT AND WILLING TEACHERS.

This Institution is free from *debt*. We have no agent to beg money. We rely upon our own efforts to build up the school, and intend that it shall stand, firm, upon its own merit. Our school is not *sectarian*. There are nine branches of the Christian Church represented, and we have teachers of different denominations. We are also making arrangements to have preaching by Ministers of different Churches.

The Institution is sufficiently far from the Depot not to be annoyed by the noise and confusion of the cars, *wagons*, and *negroes* belonging to the Rail Road.

THERE IS A CLEAN, BEAUTIFUL GROVE

Surrounding the Building, in which the young ladies have ample space for exercise. Our location is very healthful, with *pure cold water*, and clean, sandy soil. Our Discipline is Mild, but Firm. We endeavor to train both Head and Heart. We teach Economy, Industry and Neatness. Our Graduating course is thorough.

English Branches—per Session of 21 weeks—from	$5 to $12
French,	5
Music,	20
Embroidery,	5
Leather,	5
Wax Fruit and Flowers,	5
Grecian Painting,	5
Drawing and India Painting,	5
Board exclusive of Washing and Lights	$30 per Session

Diplomas will be given to young Ladies who take the regular course. Certificates of Advanced Standing will be given to those who merit them, if obliged to leave before completing the Course. Each lady will be expected to cherish a high sense of character, and maintain, on all occasions, an upright and lady-like deportment.

A strict observance of the Sabbath, and regular attendance at Church, will be enjoined upon every Member of the Institution. For further information, address
J. W. THOMAS,
President Board of Trustees.
February 1, 1859. 92-tpd

Plows! Plows!!

100 PLOWS, No. 6, 10, 11, 50 and 60:
1 Doz CORN-SHELLERS (Dbl wheel)
5 " Waldron's WHEAT SCYTHES.
For sale by GOLDSTON & FULLER.
Feb'y 24 92*3t

NOTICE.

WE hereby caution all persons not to trade for a NOTE given by us to William Shipman, for One Hundred and Seven or Eight Dollars, dated about the 22d December, A. D. 1858.

We have not received value for said Note, and we are determined not to pay it.
N. J. LEMON,
ALEX'R LEMON
Elizabethtown, N. C., Feb'y 21, 1859 92*6w

Now Ready!

SENT POST-PAID ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE

NEW ILLUSTRATED RURAL MANUALS!

THESE Volumes are devoted to a popular exposition of the more important branches of Rural Economy and Rural Art; thus promoting public taste, enhancing domestic comfort, and diminishing the expenses and increasing the profits of Rural Life and Industry. They are adapted to all sections, Southern as well as Northern interests being faithfully represented therein. The series comprises:

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